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BONUS BILL IS RECOMMENDED IN SENATE, 47 TO 29

Unprecedented Scenes Follow the
Vote — Senator McCumber
Explains His Course—Appeal
From a Coolidge Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After two years of agitation and the waste by Congress of innumerable hours that might have been devoted to the consideration of matters of urgent national interest, the United States Senate today reached the final roll call, which sent back to the Finance Committee the former service men's compensation bill.

The vote on the recommended motion stood 47 to 29, nine Republican Senators voting against the Administration's program of postponing the measure, and eight Democrats supporting the Republican stand-pat machine in sustaining the Administration's prestige and incidentally relieving the United States Treasury of a burden which might obstruct the delicate machinery of the nation's finances.

Unusual Senate Scene

Up to 3 o'clock, when, under a unanimous consent agreement, the roll call was to be taken, the Democrats continued to exploit the Republican turn-about on the measure in deference to the wishes of President Harding and the urgent advice of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. The measure is still available for "spotting." The bill in back where it started two years ago, and all that has come of its discussion has been to show the country how near Congress can come to enacting legislation that may vitally affect the welfare of the nation when the politicians of both parties, who constitute at least a majority of Congress, reason in terms of votes.

To make the spectacle that the Senate made of itself in connection with this legislation, worse in the eyes of the country, the aftermath to the vote on recommendation afforded melodramatic episodes of rowdiness seldom equalled in the "greatest deliberative body in the world." All dignity and sense of responsibility appeared to be thrown to the winds when senators bandied challenges across the chamber.

Mr. McCumber Explains His Vote

Mr. McCumber, who had been in the chamber since 10 o'clock, gave his reasons for opposing the bill. He said that he was not opposing the bill because of the urgent request of the President, and not because of any deep-seated conviction that the passage of the bill would create the danger anticipated by the Treasury. He added that it was only a question of time until the soldiers' compensation bill, and said the bill would be brought back in this session of Congress.

As Senator McCumber launched into a lengthy address, the Democrats got uneasy, and as there was no business before the Senate, Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, raised the point of order that the North Dakota Senator had no right to the floor, and that the Senate should proceed with the regular business.

Appeal from Coolidge Ruling

The champion on the floor would not yield to "anyone," whereupon Vice-President Calvin Coolidge got involved in a heated controversy. The latter for the first time as presiding officer of the Senate, came face to face with a difficult situation, in which he got the support of the Republican Party, but in which he made rulings that would clearly violate and nullify rules of senatorial procedure. The Vice-President ruled that Mr. McCumber had the floor, on the assumption that failure to object when he got up to speak constituted "unanimous consent."

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, who came into the chamber during the session, sustained this contention. Finally Senator Robinson made an appeal from the decision of the chair, which appeal was tabled by a party vote of 36 to 27.

In ordinary language, the tabling of the appeal merely meant that the Republicans made a precedent that any senator who got the floor when there was no business before the Senate could keep it indefinitely. But this was only the first scene in the senatorial drama.

Physical Prowess Vain

Senator McCumber continued to debate the motion to table the appeal from the chair, but in effect to deliver a speech justifying his vote on the bonus bill, and adding that the soldiers would be certainly remembered by a grateful party when the allied loans were adjusted. This precipitated the climax of a verbal battle, during which Senator McCumber and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, vaunted their physical prowess and compelled the "elderly statesmen" to change their profession of law-making in that of refereeing.

Since the Senator from North Dakota, said Senator Reed, "states that this is not to pass until our foreign debts are refunded, it may be of

interest to him to know that the Secretary of the Treasury objects to a limitation of his powers of five years, saying it may require more than that time to get these matters adjusted."

"I know," replied Senator McCumber, "there is no such statement; that it will not be that long before the British or the French or the Italian debts are refunded."

Challenge Accepted
"It seems to be getting to be a habit in this chamber," answered Mr. Reed, "when I make a statement of fact, for somebody to get up and say it is not true. That habit may be indulged in once too often some of these fine days."

"If the Senator thinks," replied Senator McCumber, "it will be indulged in once too often in my debate and in what I have said, the Senator is entirely mistaken in the character of man he is dealing with. If the Senator from Missouri wants to call me to order, he may do that outside, and his call will be accepted."

"With reference to the physical

contest between the Senator from North Dakota," replied Senator Reed, "he is at perfect liberty to parade it here in the Senate Chamber to his heart's content."

PREMIER MEETS
IRISH LEADERS

After Confering With Mr. de
Valera Mr. Lloyd George
Sees Ulster Premier—Conference
of All Parties Hoped For

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
conversations between Mr. Lloyd
George and Eamon de Valera are
still in progress, and encouragement
is lent to the belief that an approach
is being made toward Irish peace by
the fact that Sir James Craig, the
Ulster Premier, has arrived from Belfast. Mr. de Valera will also meet
Mr. Lloyd George again probably on
Monday, at No. 10 Downing Street.

Today's meeting between the Sinn
Fein leader and the British Premier
was again unattended by any third
party, although Mr. O'Brien and R. C.
Barton of the Irish delegation accom-
panied Mr. de Valera and waited in
another room till the conclusion of the
conference. Lord Curzon and Sir
Hamar Greenwood, the Secretary for
Ireland, also visited Downing Street
during the morning.

On his return to the Grosvenor
Garden, Mr. de Valera said that the
meeting had been most profitable, and
that he was confident of the success
of the mission. During the afternoon
Sir James Craig was received by Mr.
Lloyd George and was informed of
the morning's discussion. As a result
of the meetings hopes are enter-
tained that in a few days a three-party
conference between Mr. Lloyd George,
Sir James and Mr. de Valera may be
arranged, but it would not be safe to
state that such rapid progress has
been made that a conference could be
held immediately.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—The
Ulster Cabinet met today to consider
the situation, and decided to make
representations to the Irish com-
mander-in-chief.

Following the receipt of a communi-
cation from Sir James Craig, the mem-
bers of the Ulster Cabinet, selected to
take part in the Irish peace confer-
ence, left Belfast for London tonight.

EVIDENCE ON COAL
COMBINE ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The in-
vestigation of coal prices in Baltimore,
instigated by the statement of the State's
attorney that 90 per cent of the local
retail dealers are connected with a
combination to fix prices, will start
with the appearance before the Grand
Jury of three witnesses who are ex-
pected to disclose important information
with regard to the methods of the
Baltimore Coal Exchange.

The witnesses are Julius Heliweg,
secretary of the exchange, Hugh C.
Hill, president, and Bushrod M. Watts,
former president. Mr. Heliweg has
been served with a writ, ordering him
to present all books, papers, and re-
cords, giving the names and addresses
of members of the exchange, the min-
utes of meetings in 1920 and 1921, and
copies of circulars and letters con-
taining evidence of prices fixed for an-
thracle coal since 1919.

FEW AUSTRALIANS
PERMITTED TO LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Im-
migration from Australia and New
Zealand will be seriously decreased by
the recently enacted laws in reference
to the entry of aliens into the United
States. Only 50 New Zealanders and
271 Australians a year will be allowed
to come to this country to live. The
first vessel to come under this new
law was the steamer Tahiti, which
reached this port recently, with sev-
eral passengers from Australia and
New Zealand. Washington ruled in
reply to an inquiry, however, that pas-
sengers of ships sailing before the
ruling was made would be permitted
entrance to the country.

BOLIVIA INSISTS ON OUTLET TO PACIFIC

Minister Ballivian, in Presenting
Credentials to President Har-
ding, Asks Assistance in At-
taining Aim of His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
In placing his credentials in the
hands of President Harding, Adolfo
Ballivian, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia
to the United States, referred to the
importance of Bolivia's having an out-
let to the Pacific.

"This nation, endowed with vast po-
tentialities and exemplary institu-
tions," said Mr. Ballivian, "enjoys also
established doctrines which safeguard
these particular and special questions
existing between the nations of our
continent, to be decided under the in-
destructible precepts of right and jus-
tice, and Bolivia, having frankly de-
clared on every occasion that it will
never agree to continue to be deprived
of her own outlet to the Pacific, trusts
that the government of Your Excellency
will not refrain from bringing into
play the means of conciliation be-
tween the countries concerned, so
as to arrive at an equitable and rea-
sonable resolution that will secure to
our contingent permanent peace and
tranquil development."

Assistance Requested
"Imbued with the importance of the
mission with which I am intrusted,
I have not hesitated to accept it, feel-
ing sure that I should be given by
Your Excellency's enlightened adminis-
tration that benevolent reception in
my endeavor to tighten the relations
of friendship which have happily al-
ways existed between our countries,
as also your assistance, in so far as it
may be consistent, in the emergency
above alluded to."

"Will you deign, Mr. President, to
accept the wishes that I make in the
name of the people of Bolivia, of its
government and in my own, for the
personal welfare of Your Excellency,
and for the prosperity of the United
States, in the prominent role in the
concert of the nations and its bene-
ficial influence on the destinies of man-
kind."

Response of President Harding
The President replied:
"Mr. Minister, I receive with pleas-
ure the credentials which you present
whereby you are accredited as the en-
voy extraordinary and minister plenipo-
tentiary of Bolivia to the Govern-
ment of the United States. In suc-
cession to Señor Ignacio Calderon,
whose letter of recall you also pre-
sent."

"The expression of your govern-
ment's friendship and admiration for
the United States, which you have so
generously given me, affords abun-
dant assurance that you will so con-
duct the affairs of your mission as to
advance the interests common to both
governments and it will be my pleas-
ant duty to cooperate most heartily to
this end."

"The relations between the United
States and Bolivia are historic for
their unbroken friendliness; so that
it would be very difficult indeed to
imagine any differences arising be-
tween the two countries that would
not promptly yield to adjustment un-
der their settled policy of dealing
justly with each other."

NEW JERSEY LABOR
LAWS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—An an-
nouncement calling attention to the
provisions of the New Jersey labor
law regulating the hours of women
and children in manufacturing and
mercantile establishments, bakeries,
laundries, restaurants, and the like,
has been issued by Lewis T. Bryant,
Commissioner of Labor. This is
prompted by the fact that the summer
vacation time always brings many
children and women engaged in school
work to seek extra employment, and
the commissioner warns employers
to exercise care that the law is not
violated.

For women, and children under 18,
the law provides that the hours shall
not exceed 10 a day, or 54 hours in
a week, and shall be confined to six
days a week. Sunday employment is
not prohibited, provided some other
day of the week is given to the em-
ployees.

Fourteen years is the minimum age
for the employment of children, and
the penalty for violation is \$50 for
each offense. Children from 14 to 16
must file an age and schooling certi-
ficate, issued by school officials.

TURKISH DELEGATES TO MOSCOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Constantinople News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Re-
port has been received on the dele-
gation of Moustapha Bey to Moscow
which left at the same time as that
of Bekir Samy for Paris. It is sig-
nificant that at the time of Bekir
Samy's first trip to London, Yusuf
Kemal Bey also left for Moscow.
Moustapha Pasha was proclaimed
President of the Republic of Kurdis-
tan. He will preside at Diarbekir.
The National Assembly at Angora was
hastily convoked for urgent business.

NEWS SUMMARY

In British and Japanese official
circles, tentative assurance is given
that Japan will accept President Har-
ding's invitation to confer on the Far
Eastern question before taking up the
discussion of disarmament. On the
other hand there is undisguised dis-
appointment on the part of the Jap-
anese Government that British foreign
policy is apparently becoming shaped
by interests in Washington. The
prospect for a conference on Far
Eastern questions being held in Lon-
don instead of in Washington, as pro-
posed by dominion prime ministers, is
not great. It is certain, however, that
Mr. Lloyd George will go to the United
States unless very serious events
take place to keep him at home. On
behalf of the League of Nations, Lord
Robert Cecil welcomes President
Harding's invitation.

The article in The Times, London,
which attacks Mr. Lloyd George, has
been caught up by the "Matin," Paris,
in its campaign against Mr. Clemen-
ceau.

The conversations between Mr.
Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera are
still in progress, and encouragement
is lent to the belief that peace is
forthcoming in Ireland by the fact
that Sir James Craig arrived from
Belfast, and that the next meeting
of the Premier and the Irish Presi-
dent at Downing Street will take place
probably on Monday. Following the
receipt of the communication from
Sir James Craig, the Ulster Cabinet
members selected to take part in the
Irish peace conference left Belfast
for Dublin.

Public opinion in Italy, in harmony
with the official Italian reply to Presi-
dent Harding's proposal for a con-
ference, indorses the plans. At the
same time it is conceded that Amer-
ica, England and Japan have a far
more substantial connection with the
Pacific and Far Eastern questions
than either France or Italy.

The process of the elimination of Dr.
Christopher Addison who resigned as
British Cabinet Minister, was gradual.
The first step in his downfall took
place when his plans for housing and
medical supervision were, after a
storm of protest from the country, re-
jected by Parliament. It was said that
his proposed bill would have set up a
medical inquisition in Britain.

The freedom of the city of London
was conferred upon Arthur Meighen,
Canadian Prime Minister, at the Guild-
hall, with a simple ceremony.

The United States Senate paid heed
to the advice of President Harding
yesterday by recommending the Soldier
Bonus Bill to the Senate Finance Com-
mittee by a vote of 47 to 29. Senator
McCumber offered an explanation of
his course on the measure. An appeal
was taken from a decision by the Vice-
President, but was not sustained. Personal
remarks of an undignified
nature marred the Senate session.

Henry Ford's offer to purchase the
Muskegon Shale property from the
government is generally believed to
be received with favor as an oppor-
tunity to get rid of an item of expense.
Until further details of the offer were
available representatives would not
discuss it yesterday.

Great Britain has not asked a defer-
ment for 15 years on the interest pay-
ment of her indebtedness to the United
States. Secretary Mellon told the
Senate Finance Committee yesterday.
He understood, he said, that Great
Britain is considering the early pay-
ment of the interest.

Edward N. Hurley, former head of
United States Shipping Board, says
the American people must not be dis-
couraged because ships are tied up;
there are now 10,000,000 of ocean
tonnage that did not exist before the
war. Mr. Hurley is optimistic, but he
says Americans must give competitors
their share of tonnage, so that all
vessels may have freights both ways.

It is charged in a letter given out by
the National Association of Credit Men
that the unsettled Cuban financial
situation was caused by a conspiracy
of powerful financial interests in the
United States to force Cuban native
banks out of business and then buy
up mills on the interests' own
terms.

Debate in and temporary adjourn-
ment of the Senate prevented the
adoption of a motion making the anti-
beer bill a special order of business.
The motion will be renewed and it is
now believed the bill will be passed
soon.

The effort of the Chilean President,
Arturo Alessandri, to separate the
church and state in his country, is re-
viving a conflict as old as the republic
itself. The present struggle centers
on the question of whether a church
marriage shall be legal if not pre-
ceded by a civil ceremony.

An amendment to the Fordney
Tariff bill placing a 15 per cent ad-
valorem duty on hides was adopted by
the House yesterday by a vote of 152
to 97, despite Democratic protest. The
Ways and Means Committee intends
to offer compensatory duties on man-
ufactured leather, and on boots and
shoes.

WHY DR. ADDISON RESIGNED HIS POST

Since Storm of Protest Wrecked
His Attempt to Set Up Medi-
cal Inquisition in Britain His
Downfall Has Been Gradual

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—That
the resignation of Dr. Christopher Ad-
dison as a Cabinet Minister caused a
surprise in the House of Commons
yesterday was inevitable, but, while
the reason given by Dr. Addison for
this step was the abandonment by the
government of his plan for meeting
the housing shortage, the process of
his elimination, leading up to his
resignation, had been a gradual one.

The first step in his downfall took
place when his grandiose plans for
housing and medical supervision were
rejected by Parliament after a storm
of protest from the country, and he
subsequently gave place last April to
Sir Alfred Mond, as Minister of
Health, becoming minister without
portfolio. Sir Alfred being a business
man has under economic pressure
ruthlessly cut the commitments arising
from Dr. Addison's plans.

It is necessary, however, to go back
to last November to follow the steps
of Dr. Addison's retirement. Readers
of The Christian Science Monitor will
remember the proposals of his officers
to establish a universal medical in-
quisition over every individual in the
community and his efforts to pass
through Parliament the Ministry of
Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

A Storm of Protest
The indignation, which these at-
tempts at medical domination and this
hybrid measure evoked, was voiced not
only in Parliament but in the columns
of the press and through the agency
of public meetings. This omnibus bill,
while ostensibly designed to take care
of the housing shortage, was suspected
of cloaking a design to advance medi-
cal supervision and to permit municipal
bodies to supply and maintain
hospitals for treatment of any par-
ticular disease.

Not satisfied with national health
insurance and the doctors' panel sys-
tem, he had previously, without go-
ing to Parliament for additional
powers, put into operation a plan
which would have resulted in making
the doctors supreme. He divided the
whole country up into divisions and
regions, and appointed officers, at high
salaries, with power to act as referees
on questions of incapacity of insured
persons for work, and giving second
opinions on questions of diagnosis and
treatment.

His right hand man, Sir George
Newman, and one of his colleagues,
Dr. Smith Whitaker, discussed the
question quite openly, planning for
the supervision in the wider aspect as
affecting the whole community and
not only those who were insured. This
plan, he said, could be dealt with by
the Minister of Health, as part of a
general scheme of provision of health
services.

Medical Secrecy a Farce
Newman outlined a comprehensive
scheme, including every imaginable
department of medical treatment. The
upshot of these plans would have
been that doctors as a whole would
be organized, with Sir George as
commander-in-chief. A strong pro-
test was made at that time against
these regulations which were imposed
on every panel doctor and introduced
into the private relations that have
hitherto existed between doctor and
patient.

The regulations made it possible
for Sir George and his advisers to
demand the medical records of any

or every insured person. The Times
commenting on the plan stated that it
made professional secrecy a farce, and
established something like an inquisi-
tion of the most objectionable kind.
"Of all forms of tyranny," it said, "a
medical inquisition is the worst, since
it leads inevitably to demands to
force upon sick men and women rou-
tine methods of treatment which may
be extremely distasteful to them."

The result of this opposition in the
House of Commons was that, although
Andrew Bonar Law, then leader of
the House, had vehemently protested
that the government would not climb
down, Dr. Addison was compelled to
bow before the storm and withdrew
the most disputed provisions of his
bill. This he did only after several
all night sittings of the House, when
the Opposition became still more de-
termined. It was not, however, until
the bill reached the House of Lords
that it received its quietus, and was
thrown out.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR BEER BILL ASKED

Adjournment of Senate for Week
End Prevents Definite Action
—Prohibition Leaders 'San-
guine of Its Early Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
Notice was served on the Senate
late yesterday by Thomas Sterling
(R.), Senator from South Dakota, that
he would press the anti-beer bill
early next week and seek to make it
the order of business. After the vote
on the bonus legislation had been
taken, Senator Sterling moved that
the supplementary Volstead bill be
taken up.

Because of verbal battles in the Sen-
ate the motion of the South Dakota
Senator was not voted upon, the Sen-
ate adjourning till Monday at noon.
The Senator said he would repeat his
motion as soon as the Senate con-
vened, and he expects to encounter
little opposition in getting the bill up
for consideration.

Senator Sterling was chairman of
the subcommittee of the Judiciary
Committee which framed the measure
and reported it to the Senate. George
W. Norris (R.), Senator from Ne-
braska, is seeking to press his bill cre-
ating a federal export corporation with
a \$100,000,000 capital to facilitate the
exportation of American surplus farm
products. The Republican leaders,
however, are unsympathetic to the
Norris bill, and the chances are that
the anti-beer bill will be made the im-
mediate order before the Senate when
it convenes on Monday.

Prohibition leaders are not seriously
apprehensive that the opponents of the
anti-beer bill can muster enough
strength to cause much trouble or to
delay the passage of the bill for any
length of time. Charges that the bill
is unconstitutional are regarded as
ridiculous and untenable, and are not
expected to influence the vote on the
measure, for which there is a large
majority in the Senate. At the outside,
not more than 16 senators are expected
to vote "no" on the final roll call.

It was indicated yesterday that the
prohibition leaders have some sort of
assurance from the commissioner of
internal revenue, that no step will
be taken to issue regulations in ac-
cordance with the Palmer ruling which
would permit the prescribing of beer
for medicine. The commissioner of
internal revenue can use his discretion
in the matter, and as Congress believes
that the Palmer ruling clearly violates
the Volstead act, the commissioner is
expected to abstain from issuing regu-
lations which will be rendered futile
and inapplicable once the pending
measure is passed.

JAPAN IS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO FAR EAST CONFERENCE

President Harding's Invitation to
Conference on the Far East,
Besides the Disarmament One,
Is Being Seriously Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—There
is good reason to believe that Japan
will accept President Harding's in-
formal invitation to a conference on
the Far Eastern question to precede
the disarmament conference, in which
Tokyo has already announced its in-
tention of participating. In both the
British and Japanese official circles,
The Christian Science Monitor repre-
sentative has received assurances to
this effect, but nevertheless there are
signs that the Japanese Government
is giving the proposal for a conference
of the powers interested in the Far
East its most serious consideration,
not untinged with misgiving.

There is undisguised disappoint-
ment at the results of the imperial
conference in London, so far as the
Anglo-Japanese agreement is con-
cerned, and Japanese circles, ignoring
the facts and the shifting of the polit-
ical centers of gravity as a result
of the war, take the line that British
foreign policy is being shaped, or even
dictated, by influences in Washington.

It is pointed out that in the informal
stage, which the proposal for the
Washington conference has reached,
it is not clear to the Japanese what
is involved and what the consequences
to Japanese interests in the Far East
will eventually be. It is presumed
that the Japanese Government is tak-
ing steps to inform itself on these
points, and meanwhile in diplomatic
circles the fact that the Japanese Gov-
ernment has only signified its accept-
ance of the invitation to the disarm-
ament conference is not considered
disquieting.

London Conference Unlikely
The prospect of a conference on Far
Eastern questions being held in Lon-
don, instead of Washington, is not
great. A proposal to that effect came
from the dominion premiers, whose
absence from their countries, while at-
tending conference, raises a serious
problem. Colonel Harvey, the Ameri-
can Ambassador, transmitted the
views of the dominion premiers to the
United States Government, but, in view
of American feeling that both con-
ferences should be held in Washing-
ton, it is not likely that the British
Government will press the point.

Its determination to send its most
foremost representative, the Prime
Minister himself, is unchanged, how-
ever. The importance of the occur-
slog demands the presence of the chief
executive officer of state. The Chris-
tian Science Monitor is informed, and
Mr. Lloyd George will go to the
United States unless very serious
events take place to keep him at home.

League Welcomes Conference
On behalf of the League of Nations
Union, Lord Robert Cecil welcomes
President Harding's invitation to a
conference on disarmament, and
Pacific questions. The Covenant, he
states, recognizes that, without limita-
tion of armaments, peace must be in-
secure, and in consequence the main
work of the League, that is the pres-
ervation of peace, will be rendered
more difficult.

The commission appointed by the
Assembly of the League is about to
meet in Paris to consider disarm-
ament, and it is to be hoped, Lord
Robert states, that its labors will prove
of assistance to President Harding's
conference when it assembles. The
idea that there can be any rivalry be-
tween the two efforts for the same
end will have no support from any
intelligent upholder of the League, he
adds.

Origin of the Conference
"Pertinax" Tries to Prove That
Britain Was the Prime Mover

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—One
French version of the origin of the
proposal to convene a conference at
Washington has a certain significance.
"Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris"
represents that it arose from a British
suggestion after the hominions had
declined to consent to a renewal of
the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The King
insisted that the old union should not
be broken abruptly, and it was re-
solved to endeavor to convene a meet-
ing of the three powers, England,
America and Japan, where all that is
objectionable in the pact might be
pared away.

The Washington conference is thus
represented as having the question of
the Pacific alone effectively in its pro-
gram. But the British Government,
says "Pertinax," could not make public
its initiative in the convention as
President Harding would have been
placed in an invidious, subservient
position. Thus it was necessary to
transform the Downing Street sug-
gestion into a spontaneous decision
from Washington.

Mr. Lloyd George clumsily com-
promised the project, when in Parlia-
ment, in reply to an interrogation, he
said he was waiting for the response
of Washington and Tokyo. This re-
mark is taken to have disclosed the

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which it was hoped to conceal. Although the error seems negligible and the origin of the conference of little importance, the French writer declares that American armistice progress in all its dealings with England made an enormous mistake. Hence the official denial that any proposition had been received from England. Conversation of King George and Colonel Harvey put matters right.

It should be understood that this version comes from a source which, if not definitely hostile, is extremely doubtful about the wisdom of the conference. The official view remains as favorable as on the first receipt of the proposal. It would be well for public opinion to be on guard against any attempt to wreck the conference by representations concerning its inception.

The "Main" and British Premier.—Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The article in The Times of London, which attacks Mr. Lloyd George, has been caught up by the "Main" in its campaign against George Clemenceau, the former French Premier. References to Lloyd George's political honesty and his influence on Mr. Wilson are applied to his relations with Mr. Clemenceau. This journal asks by what means the British hope to make peace on German territory, in spite of the advice of politicians and the military chiefs. Mr. Clemenceau is bluntly accused of following the orders of Mr. Lloyd George. Why did Mr. Clemenceau, on the first visit of Mr. Wilson, discuss the ruins of France, but the necessity for maintaining British supremacy at sea? Is one of the "Main's" questions. Why did he renounce the priority of payments for the devastated regions? Why did he go back on the Near East accords of 1916 and abandon Mosul oil? This is, of course, not an exhaustive list of the grievances expressed against the former Premier, and today's article concludes with a hint of the high court of justice. Obviously the position of Mr. Lloyd George, in his dealings with France, is not improved by these French echoes of a London attack on his loyalty.

Italy's Attitude.—Though Little Interested in Pacific Discussions, Italians Indorse Plan.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Friday).—In harmony with the official Italian reply to President Harding's proposals for a conference on disarmament and the Far East, public opinion praises and indorses the plans. At the same time it is considered that America, England and Japan have far more substantial connection with the Pacific and Far Eastern questions than either France or Italy, who are much less interested. On this account there is no great solicitude for the conference, but merely a well-disposed glancing regard for it.

Apart from the Pacific problems, it appears that further disarmament in Europe at the present time is impossible if the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, and the Trianon are to be upheld. Greece and Poland, having assigned to them great stretches of territory which it is thought to be beyond their ability to hold, have been put in artificial positions, where they cannot maintain themselves without keeping at least their present armaments. Before European disarmament could be concretely considered, it would be necessary previously to revise these treaties.

Japanese Comments.

More Information Said to Be Needed as to Scope of the Conference.

TOKYO, Japan (Friday).—(By the Associated Press).—Japan's answer to President Harding's proposal for a conference on limitation of armaments, which has been forwarded to Washington, makes reservations concerning general Far Eastern questions until more has been learned as to the scope and nature of the issues to be considered, says the "Jiji Shimbun." The answer accedes in general to the proposal for a disarmament conference.

In an article which seems to reflect the representative view, the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" declares that so long as the powers practice radical discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere while demanding the enforcement of equal privileges and equal opportunities in the Far East, Japan should carefully consider before joining in such a conference.

Japan must regard as a menace, says the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," America's gradual concentration of warships in the Pacific, while the increasing of the American fortifications in the Pacific, including those at Guam, near the coast of Japan, argues the newspaper, shows that an agreement must be reached for the cessation of fortification works on the Pacific coast and at the naval bases in Hawaii and Manila.

Army Will Cooperate.

"The invitation will have a bearing on the future history of Japan," continues the article. "We believe the idea in part represents Great Britain's tactical method of extricating herself from her Far Eastern entanglements and also of preventing America and Japan increasing their navies against Great Britain."

The military journal, the "Kokumin Shimbun," doubts the sincerity of the American invitation and it urges the Japanese to remember how America "duped the world" concerning the League of Nations.

From a representative of the army authorities came this expression: "If

the conference touches upon army matters the Japanese Army will be ready to cooperate."

The recent remarks in The Times of London, says the "Jiji Shimbun," that nothing would be impossible when Britain succeeds in maintaining friendly relations with the American and Japanese nations, is a most powerful endorsement that an Anglo-American-Japanese entente is the greatest cardinal element in the preservation of world peace. The "Jiji Shimbun" continues:

"The Japanese are quite aware that a triple entente among Britain, America and Japan is essential to the maintenance of world peace and also that such an entente is possible only through an agreement regarding the naval armament limitation."

Knotty Diplomatic Problems.

"It is true there are some knotty diplomatic problems between Japan and the United States. But this does not in the least justify the conclusion that it would be waste of time and effort for the two powers to arrive at an agreement for a naval holiday."

The "Kokumin" says that the question of armament limitation is quite ripe. "It has passed from the stage of argument into that of practice, since both Britain and Japan have repeatedly had occasion to declare publicly their resolution to support a restriction policy if only proposed by the United States. It thus only wants American decision to bring this all-important agreement into existence."

The vague alarm displayed in some quarters is typified by an editorial in the "Osaka Asahi Shimbun." After remarking that the outstanding fact is the proposed inclusion of China in the Pacific conference—and the newspaper declares such a conference is an essential preliminary to an armaments agreement—the editorial declares that evidence that Japan is facing isolation is furnished by the negotiations for renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The fundamental cause for postponement of the renewal," the editorial asserts, "is the disinclination of the English to renew the alliance at the cost of the friendship and good will of the Americans. If it ever is renewed, it will be after the termination of the Harding conference, and its contents would merely supplement the decisions of the conference. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that England places more importance on the friendship of the Americans than on that of the Japanese."

"China's anti-Japanese sentiment is as strong as ever. Moreover, she steadily is gravitating toward the country across the Pacific, which has many questions to settle with Japan. England is doing all she can to win the friendship of the Chinese. What can this mean but that Japan will be placed in a position of isolation?"

Japan Reassured.

Informal Communications on Scope of Washington Conference.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While there is no official statement to be had on the reported inquiries of the Japanese regarding the extent of the proposed program for the conference called by President Harding to discuss limitation of armaments and problems of the Pacific and Far East, the general understanding is informal communications, and it is assumed that those on the part of the United States, while not committing this government to any restrictive course of action, are intended to be reassuring, since it is the earnest wish of this country that Japan should come in whole heartedly with the other powers to discuss what is fundamentally advantageous for all the nations and to find some way of stopping the wasteful outlay for armaments.

Conditions Implied in Invitation.

This government, as the one issuing invitations, cannot make conditions other than those implied in the preliminary invitation sent out to the powers. The course of action naturally expected would be that the invitation should be accepted in the spirit in which it was sent, and then that when the representatives of the several powers came together in Washington they should agree among themselves as to what should be taken up for interchange of views and for the working out, if possible, of agreements which would be effective in promoting good understanding and cooperation among the nations.

It is admitted that in the last analysis there is no way in which to enforce agreements but by force, but force can only be resorted to successfully when backed up by public opinion. It is believed that this conference may be made the instrument of enabling the nations to work out their intricate problems peacefully, so that the consensus of public opinion may support its results and preclude all thought of resorting to force.

Japan's Attitude.

Japan having indicated that she is interested in reaching a basis for an agreement regarding the reduction of armaments, it is only logical that she should be willing to take cognizance of the methods by which security can be obtained without the use of great armaments, the cost of which is coming more and more to be regarded as the greatest retarding influence in enabling individual nations to recuperate and the reestablishment of helpful inter-relations among them.

This government, it was stated yesterday on high authority, is sympathetic with Japan's desire, as is indicated by dispatches, to be well informed of what kind of a conference it is that she is asked to enter, and her caution is not already being communicated to Japan that no hard-and-fast rules have been made about the subjects to be

discussed or the manner in which they are to be approached. All of that is to be in the hands of the conference when they assemble. The United States has proceeded no further than is indicated in the preliminary invitation, and has no secret understanding with any other nation. The government stands on the attempt "to reach a common understanding with respect to principles and policy," as was set forth in the note of the President.

Interest in Washington is beginning to crystallize about the character of the conference that is to be held here, and those who were in Paris during the peace negotiations are looking for a repetition of conditions there in the make-up of the missions of the several powers, their secretariats, counsels, attaches, experts, clerks, etc.

It was learned yesterday that Marshal Foch, who has been invited to come to this country for Armistice Day, is expected to accept and will probably be connected with the French delegation. The American Legion was anxious that the United States Government should extend an invitation to the distinguished French commander, but there was a natural hesitancy to do this unless invitations were sent to the marshals of other countries. The invitations of the American Legion, however, was cordially seconded. Marshal Douglas Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty of Great Britain and Marshal Armando Diaz of Italy, also have been invited by the American Legion to be present at that time, and it is thought they may be attached to the delegations from their respective countries.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Plans for Joining Aviation Units, Starting a Welfare Department, and Bringing Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Progress in coming to an agreement regarding the reorganization of the government service, and some of the difficulties being encountered were discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. It is known that the President regards the work being done by the joint congressional committee along this line as of almost equal importance to that on the budget.

One of the big subjects is the air service. The President approves the plan to unite all aviation in one branch, and this probably will be recommended but with a provision tending to maintain competition so that the supplies will not all be purchased in one place or at one time.

Public Welfare Department.

The President has not abandoned his hope that a Public Welfare Department may be established, with a Cabinet member at the head. Even if the committee should recommend that this be provided for by legislation there is sure to be strong opposition to it in Congress. A number of Congressmen have declared themselves opposed to the establishment of any new department at this time, believing that there is no large public demand for it.

As might have been anticipated, the urge to cut expenses made upon all the government bureaux by men of potent influence backed by the President himself, has in some cases brought forth more evidence of zeal than of discretion. As a matter of fact, most of the government bureaux had their appropriations cut so heavily by Congress that it is impossible at present to go further without affecting their efficiency.

Wasteful Economy.

Work that was developed by the emergencies of the war can be, and is being curtailed with advantage, but the regular functions of the government must have money to keep them going properly. In a few instances cuts are said to have been made by bureau chiefs which would not have proved economies in the long run, and the heads of the departments had to call attention to the fact that what the Administration was seeking was a cutting out of waste and extravagance and not an elimination of useful and necessary work.

A cut that is worth while in magnitude was placed before the Cabinet yesterday by Postmaster-General Hays. According to the program being worked out by the department, \$2,000,000 would be saved on city carriers, a similar amount on temporary carriers, a like sum in the railway mail service, and a large amount on mailbag equipment.

GREATEST GOLD COLLECTION.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Collected in the New York assay office at the present time is the greatest amount of gold ever brought together at one place. In gold bars and coins, the value of the specie amounts to \$1,500,000, about one-fifth of the total supply of that metal in the world. This was brought out at the official count resulting from the change of

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CHURCH AND STATE AT ODDS IN CHILE

Radical President's Efforts at Separation Revive the 40-Year Conflict Which Now Centers in Question of Civil Marriage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—President Alessandri's efforts to separate the state and the church renew a conflict that is as old as the republic itself between the Conservatives, who today are more than ever leagued with the church, and the Radicals, whose fight against the church has been held in abeyance for 30 years, since the Balmaceda revolution of 1891 gave the Conservatives the upper hand in the government of Chile.

Advanced Liberalism, closely akin to Radicalism, began to triumph in Chile half a century ago under the presidency of Federico Errazuriz Zaldívar. Until that time the principal opponents of the church had been the Radicals, but the Radicals, who considered the new state the successor of the kings of Spain and of their entire system of royal privileges, including those accorded the church. In Mr. Zaldívar's administration the church suffered its first defeat. The Conservatives, being supported by the Radicals, were not able to carry out their entire program of anti-church legislation, they left their cause fairly advanced.

Papal Nuncio Expelled.

The War of the Pacific, or Nitrate War, opened a new horizon of hope in the struggle against the church, which was renewed violently during the presidency of Domingo Santa María, from 1881 to 1886, and the old Radicals, or National Party, gave their entire support to the reformers. The principal reforms of the Santa María administration were the removing of the cemeteries from church control and the establishment of the civil marriage law. The Conservative Party fought desperately in support of the church but was so decidedly defeated that the government felt safe in expelling the Papal Nuncio from the country, and in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Holy See, leaving the Chilean church for several years without any head authority recognized by the Chilean Government.

Excommunications were numerous, and during the early days of the interdict, Catholics were buried clandestinely in special cemeteries which they had consecrated, and they refused to be married by the civil authorities. Naturally, such a situation could not continue and President Balmaceda arranged the cemetery question to the satisfaction of the church.

New President's Policy.

The revolution of 1891, which cost President Balmaceda the government and his life, fortified the Conservative Party and so weakened the Radicals that 30 years passed before the anti-Church movement was strong enough to elect another president. President Alessandri's victory was a highly popular one with the working classes and he has now begun a continuance of the Liberal tradition which was broken in 1891 after 20 years of power and reforms. His victory, however, was due to the Radical Party, which managed to survive the dissolvent influence of the Balmaceda revolution and the Radicals.

President Alessandri's party is decidedly anti-clerical, and is determined to bring about the separation of church and state. The President also has the support of the Radicals, the Socialists and the Democrats in this part of his program. It will be remembered that it was this alliance of parties that gave him the victory in the last elections. However, the victory was by a very narrow margin and the fight is certain to be a bitter one, and also a closely contested one, because the Conservatives, who declared many years ago that their principal political mission was to defend the church, can count on the support of the moderate Liberals who stood with them in the last campaign. There is a great weight of public opinion on the side of the church, but the working classes are almost solid against it.

Church Accepts Challenge.

The Archbishop of Santiago, Mr. Crescencio Errazuriz, has accepted President Alessandri's challenge and has declared that the Roman Catholic Church in Chile never will tolerate a law requiring a civil marriage before the religious ceremony may be performed, although this procedure has been accepted by the church in other South American countries. He has, however, instructed priests to suggest to the faithful that they be married before the civil authorities.

The church in Chile constitutes a state religion with special privileges. It is said in Chile that the constantly increasing intolerance of the church, rather than the laws of the country, has resulted in a gradual curtailment of these privileges. The State pays a large sum to the church each year,

following the presentation of a budget similar to that of governmental departments, and the influence of the priests is apparent in every phase of social life.

The Constitution gives the church an active participation in the government of the country, it being required that one of the members of the Cabinet be an authority of the church. There is still a faculty of theology in the state university, the existence of which gives the clergy membership in the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

The campaign which is now being renewed, however, centers in the question of civil marriage, there being a permanent strife between the Radicals and their Liberal allies on one side and the church, with its Conservative defenders, on the other. The supporters of the church realize the social harm that results from the illegality of religious marriages which have not been performed also before the civil authorities, but the party now in power is determined that under no circumstances shall church marriages be considered legal unless there also is a civil marriage. Some church authorities advise civil marriages, but they never have accepted the state's contention that a religious marriage without the civil ceremony constitutes concubinage.

The stubborn stand maintained by the church on this question for 40 years is largely responsible for the strength which at present supports the separatist movement of President Alessandri, and the fight on this question which is now beginning promises to be a particularly interesting one.

MR. HOOVER NAMES TWO GREAT FORCES.

United States Now Has, He Says, a Proved Financial System and Its People Show a Higher Sense of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Three ways in which the United States Government can be of assistance to business in general in this, the fourteenth period of industrial depression since the Civil War, were pointed out by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at the Auditorium Theater here yesterday.

"We have come through the 13 others all right," said Mr. Hoover; "we have today greater resources and no less courage, skill, or intelligence than when we met these disasters before. We do have two forces working in the country of a quality never experienced hitherto. First, we have now a proved financial system that has saved us from the terrible destruction of a monetary panic that would otherwise have accompanied so tremendous a fall in values. Second, we have a higher sense of service, a wider-spread willingness to give aid to the injured in business. Thousands of concerns whose cases seemed hopeless months ago are on the road to safety."

"Obviously one of the most difficult problems in front of the entire country is that of housing. If we make a study of the suggested remedies for the situation we find they fall into two general groups—first, those that may be worked out by individuals or local community action, and second, those involving the assistance of the federal government. As to the latter, I wish to say definitely that the federal government has no notion whatever of going into the housing business either directly or indirectly. It will not fix prices nor wages. There are, however, three fields in which the government can be of important assistance."

"First, the government must as a matter of primary duty drive every combination out of business that attempts to restrain trade. Second, the government, to some degree directly or indirectly controls or obstructs the flow of credits and it therefore has a responsibility toward this part of the program. Third, the government can and should interest itself in dissemination of information, in study of certain problems in materials and methods, and in cooperation with the industries to receive voluntary education in wastes, that the costs of homes may be decreased. In the matter of credit the government has considerable responsibility and must take constructive action to remove obstacles to which it is a party."

HIDES TAKEN FROM TARIFF FREE LIST

First Amendment to Fordney Bill Imposes a 15 Per Cent Leather Duty—Compensatory Tariffs on Shoes Also Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 153 to 97, the House late yesterday adopted an amendment to the Fordney tariff bill taking hides from the free list and imposing on them a 15 per cent ad valorem duty. The final vote came after a four hours' debate, during which Democratic leaders vainly sought to side-track the rule under which the amendment was considered.

It was the first amendment to be added to the tariff bill on the few schedules left open by the Ways and Means Committee for action by the House. Democratic leaders sought to take up the chemical dye section, immediately following the vote, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, leaving this section for consideration today.

Adoption of the 15 per cent duty on hides is taken to mean, by Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, Democratic leader, that the duties on crude and fuel oils, already contained in the bill, will be sustained.

Boots and Shoes Next.

Now that a duty has been levied on hides, the Ways and Means Committee intends to offer compensatory duties on manufactured leather, and on boots and shoes. This formed one of the chief objections to the amendment to many Democrats who protested, through Mr. Garrett, that even if they favored a duty on hides, they could not vote intelligently unless they knew what sort of compensatory duties the Ways and Means Committee proposes to present.

"The same thing applies to cotton," said Mr. Garrett. "I do not know whether the committee has decided on the compensatory duties in advance of action by the House, but I presume it has, and I think the House should know what these duties are to be."

The amendment, offered by Thomas A. Chandler (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, provides, "hides and skins of all kinds, raw, green, dried, pickled, prepared or preserved, 15 per cent ad valorem." It is the first time hides have been made dutiable since the Dingley bill of 1891.

Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader, supported the duty. He said that 15 per cent on hides is a revenue duty, a protection rate would go much higher. "The sum of protection laid on an article is not reflected always in the price of the manufactured article," said Mr. Mondell. "I can illustrate this by wheat, with the price going down despite the tariff duty."

Republicans Warned.

Strong opposition to the duty was voiced by Charles L. Underhill (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who claimed it would mean an increase of about 33 1-3 per cent in the prices of shoes. Mr. Underhill declared he spoke for the salaried man, whose income is not increased by protection. The duty, he believed, would add \$33,000,000 to the cost of leather products.

"These people can ill afford to pay this additional cost," Mr. Underhill said. "That 15 per cent added to the cost of hides, with 5 per cent added to the cost of leather, and 5 to 15 per cent added to the cost of manufacturing shoes, and then an additional profit for each and every one of the people that handle these products in the various stages, because they have got to pay in turn an additional price."

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LONDON HONORS CANADIAN PREMIER

In Accepting Freedom of the City Mr. Meighen Said the Dominions Hoped to Further Empire Unity and Peace of the World

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The freedom of City of London was conferred upon Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, today at the Guildhall with simple ceremony. Sir Adrian Pollock, the City Chamberlain, handing him the parchment, enclosed in a gold casket, with an appropriate address.

In reply to the address, Mr. Meighen said that in these islands the course of popular government began, and its efficiency had been vindicated by time. From these islands it had spread around the globe, nations had grown up fashioned after its people, who together clung as one family, because they felt as one with each other in the purpose, plan and mission of their existence.

The British Empire was a world within a world. The head of its institutions was a sovereign, common to and beloved to all, in fact with what he might call that momentous similarity, there was wrapped up a sense of their common mission and the secret of their unity. But he doubted if there was any other respect in which the dominions were the replicas of the motherland. The immovable facts of the differences between them were before them day by day, and because they were facts they felt as one with each other in the purpose, plan and mission of their existence.

Subject to them sharing each others' burdens and the peril of one being the peril of all, every dominion must determine its attitude to the motherland, under peculiar conditions which surrounded it. It would be the hope and prayer of Britain's dominions during the coming months, that by the exercise of the same ideals that had preserved the unity of the Empire, her statesmen might be able to contribute something toward advancing, if not the unity, at least the happiness and peace of the world.

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At Random



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random."

On Big Houses

What is a flat dog? Perhaps that is not quite a fair way of putting it. It is doubtful whether anyone, asked thus abruptly, could be expected to gather the full import of the question. Almost inevitably, his thoughts would wander off to sleds and fireplaces, and he would suspect a catch or a blunder on the part of his interrogator. He might even suggest, possibly that he would be wrong, for indeed we mean what we say, and it is really quite simple and quite intelligible.

The Question Answered

Years ago, when it first began to be generally noticed that London flats—yes, we were using the word as a noun and not as an adjective—tended steadily to become smaller in size, an enterprising dog fancier—at any rate, so the story goes—conceived the brilliant idea of "starting a line" in flat dogs. The project was immediately successful. Once the public really understood what a flat dog was, orders literally poured in upon him, from all quarters. Within a few years he sold the business, and retired with a considerable fortune. How did he do it? Well, like all great ideas, this dog fancier's idea was exceedingly simple. The only difference between a flat dog and any other kind of dog—but it was all the difference in the world to the dweller in a London flat—was that the flat dog was trained to wag his tail with a perpendicular, instead of a horizontal motion.

From the Dog's Point of View

That is one of the great advantages of big houses over little houses. In a big house your dog need not consider for a moment how or where he wags his tail. It is impossible, of course, that he would consider the matter in any event. It is, indeed, from every point of view certain that, if he felt as disposed, he would wag his tail as he pleased, and that he would wag it as he pleased in the process.

Some Reasons Why Not

Nevertheless, big houses, really big houses, are becoming quite a problem in many parts of the Old World. Times have changed. When the old country house, with dozens and even hundreds of rooms, was built, there were no motor cars and no railways. When visitors came they came to stay, and they had whole suites and whole wings assigned to them. Nowadays, one's neighbors live anywhere within 60 miles or so. They motor over and motor back again, with little more effort than a drive within the confines of the "parish" called for a hundred years ago. And so the sale of country houses in England seems to be particularly brisk just now, though, after all, this means nothing more than that they are just changing hands.

Some Reasons Why

For really it seems that there must ever be people who, whether they have any need for them or not, will love big houses. They may have one particular little room with a particularly wide view, which they love particularly well, and they may find that they spend most of their time there when they are at home. Still they have an affection for the big drawing-room and the big dining room and the great hall and the broad staircase and the long passages and the unexpected turnings and the wide space of it all, and they would not willingly be without it.

It is true, of course, that small houses have their advantages. One cannot get lost in a small house, for instance, and although the person who loves big houses, and has learned something of their why and their wherefore, develops a peculiar facility for finding his way about, occasions do sometimes occur when he is at a loss.

An Adventure in a Big House

Perhaps this is not exactly a fair instance, but we remember once staying at a country house with which we were very familiar. Our host had been suddenly called away and, in departing, had hastily imposed upon us the task of taking his place. The household, which was considerable, had all retired, and we sat up in the great hall, before a fire of coals—it was in England—talking to a distinguished guest, a late arrival. We found each other interesting, and so we talked and talked, well into the small hours of the morning. When at last we decided to take our candles from the side table where, in all the graciousness of glass and old silver, they stood waiting for us, the distinguished guest remarked that he supposed there would be no difficulty in finding his bedroom.

"Oh no," we replied, easily, as we lit the candles and blew out the match. "Oh no. I could find my way

about this house blindfolded. Where is your room?"

"I haven't the smallest notion," replied the distinguished one. "It seemed to me that I traversed miles of passages on my way there before dinner, and then I met you on my way down again, and so, of course, took no notice of how I was going."

How It Progressed

We rapidly reviewed the situation, and as we did so the full meaning of it dawned upon us. There were at least a dozen rooms that might have been assigned to this man. Most of them were occupied. We were sure of how some three or four had been disposed of, but even that left a wide choice. The situation was certainly complex, but inasmuch as the distinguished guest declared he was sure he would know the passage again if he saw it, we set out full of confidence. Such confidence, however, was destined to be quickly and rudely shattered. One passage after another the distinguished guest identified as indeed his passage, and one closed door after another as indeed his door, only to be seized with a panic of doubt when it came to the point of turning the handle and boldly entering.

How It Ended

How long we traversed those passages we have never determined, but at last we realized clearly the only course open to us. It was the distinguished guest who proposed it. Cautionously we turned the handle of one door after another, and pushing it ajar, stood motionless, listening, listening, as the distinguished guest put it, "for breathing." Several rooms we could dismiss at once, some even before we opened the door. Others were more doubtful, but in the end we succeeded, and with mutual congratulations and expressions of relief, separated for the night. Such a thing could only happen, of course, in a big house, still we prefer big houses.

FRANKFORT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"So you liked Frankfort?" smiled the shrewd American. "I know. Most American of all German cities, I call it."

Perhaps, too, I was fortunate in way and time of my approach. I traveled from Coblenz right up the Rhine valley when its plum trees were white with the glory of blossom; and I might have been traveling through a sunlit forest on the morning after a heavy snowfall. Sometimes we ran for long miles with the bloom heaped high at both windows; sometimes westward, there would be a clearing, and the broad Rhine would lie in full sight again, filled fields on its left bank reaching skyward; but, to the east, the white forest always rose up and up along to the vine slopes. The trees were, mostly, cherry and plum. Every now and then an apple tree blossomed in the snowfield.

In Rhine and Elbe made a forest home for Emma, dearest daughter of Charlemagne. Here, at Bingen, in midstream, is the Moustower and there, just where the nut-brown Main flows into the leaf-green Rhine—those are the towers of Mayence, whose bishops for a thousand years have borne as their coat-of-armor three white wheels on a red ground in honor of good Bishop Willigis, who, twitted with being lowly born, had that sign painted up in sight of all men, lest he should forget that he was a wheelwright's son.

And here it was that we turned up the valley of the Main. Vineyards fell away in huge, flat, red-brown fields under the plow; pink apple blossoms grew commoner than either plum or pear or cherry; and presently out of the plain rose a forest of red brick chimney-stacks.

The names of the stations are up now. Two years ago you might have traveled across Germany without seeing a name plate. During the war they were taken down at the chief stations to make sure that no passing troops should send home on a post card even this scrap of "military information."

Frankfort reminds one of Leipzig, her rival in taste and trade. She has the same great station giving on to the same vast, busy square, the same lofty blocks of buildings massed together above the same sort of bustling streets; and for one week twice a year traders come crowding from the length and breadth of Germany to show at her sample fair, as at Leipzig's, what Germany can do.

"Mother of Merchandise." Since the eleventh century that has been one of Frankfort's proudest titles; and though no goods are on sale at her fair nowadays, the multitude of samples shown in those 14 halls off the Hohenzollern Platz witnesses to her trading power. In these halls, which are called after the points of the compass or by names so meaningful to the German as Bismarck and Goethe, you can order machinery, machinery, machinery, whether to plow your land or to add up your cash; you can deal in textiles; leather or toys; you can see how to furnish most lavishly or most cheaply a kitchen or a jewel case. You have only to ask, and Frankfort answers.

In her big hotels even now, two years and a half after the armistice, money will not buy you white bread, but only black, and neither butter nor sugar; but only goose-fat and sauerkraut; yet go to her fair and she will eagerly trade with you.

During the recent sample week I came across one sorry reminder of the spring fair as she used to hold it. From the middle of the Lower Main bridge I was watching the brown river flood past the leaf-lined banks when I saw, upstream beyond the chestnuts, a multitude of booths. They were massed below a medley of red buildings, turreted in green copper; and, knowing that old Frankfort must be huddled upstream there, I went across the cobble toward them. Packets of

honey cakes from Nuremberg, of biscuits from Hanover, of chocolates from Cologne, "leather" pocketbooks made of paper and "gold" watches of brass—these were the poor substitutes for goods from the ends of the earth.

So I hurried from the noisy sellers of them up a narrow cobbled lane, which opened suddenly onto a cobbled square, the Römer, where the heart of Frankfort beat high in the days of the Roman Empire. For here, in a room of that old gabled Guildhall, the Emperor was chosen and there, in the tall cathedral just beyond, was crowned.

The ancient houses round are all gabled; some have seven corbie-steps, some only five; but in nearly all each floor overhangs the floor beneath. When timbers show, they are black with time; and as time has softened Frankfort's red sandstone to dull rose, almost to a rose du Barri, the colors of the Römer match in beauty those pinks and blacks that blend in some old Persian carpet. All the streets near by are narrow and cobbled and gabled—so narrow and so ancient, some of them, that wagons are warned not to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Central News, London

View of Frankfort from Sachsenhausen

pass under the overarching windows. Their names show that they were once abodes of the butchers and bakers and poulterers of Frankfort, and they trade busily still, along cheap lines.

The chief street of the city keeps an ancient name, Zell, the Ropewalk. These, indeed, are the two notes which Frankfort strikes—continuity and contrast. For a week at a time crowds throng to the fair of the Mother of Merchandise, so that they can hardly be lodged within her gates. All the year round one house in a narrow side street is crowded, as a reverent company moves on from room to room, now staring at the brass candlestick and rolling pin and the red baskets that still dangle on the kitchen wall, now longing to finger the Frau Rat's lace bobbins or spinet. In this house, about 170 years back, Goethe was born.

SORRENTO ORANGES AND LEMONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As I came down toward Sorrento, from a poetical hilltop unpoetically named Telegrafo, I passed one of the dark, low caverns that, in Italy, are so often misnamed shops and when, in my usual indiscreet way, I peered into the blackness, I stopped in astonishment. For there was no blackness—the whole place was aglow. Against the back wall were thousands and thousands of oranges, and down the center of the cavern stood a dozen girls packing them in wooden boxes. Later, I knew, the boxes would be taken down on donkey carts to the little port of Sorrento, whence they would set out across the Bay of Naples on their northward journey.

Sometimes under gray, smoky skies these bright balls would be hawked round the streets on barrows to the cry of "ripe and juicy." Some of them would be eaten by people who had never heard of Sorrento. How few people who saw them would also be able to see the miles of orange and lemon groves, marvelous in the sunshine, stretching their dark foliage along by the blue of the Bay of Naples.

You may visit Pompeii for its ruins, but you may also visit it for its view across the valley that was once sea; you may visit Sorrento because Lan-tine's Graciosa lived there, but you may also visit it in order to sit in bowers of wisteria on the very edge of the cliff above the port with its fishing boats, with its water so clear that you can distinguish every stone and every scrap of seaweed; you may visit the white Hotel della Luna at Amalfi because there wrote "The Doll's House" there, but you may also visit it because you enjoy the view of the dalmatian town packed tight between the hills and the Mediterranean.

What do literary or historical or any other associations matter as long as you can lie in the grass with the sea a few yards away from you on one side and the orange and lemon trees—often oranges and lemons in the same tree!—a few yards away from you on the other? That the coast road from Sorrento to Amalfi is supposed to be the finest in Europe is not nearly so important as the fact that at one place the terraces of lemon trees go right down to the water's edge. And a knowledge of Baedeker, or of engineering, or of the history and habits of the Saracens may be pleasant on such a road, but it is also useless, for it cannot convey to you the scent of the orange groves, or of the sea, or of the flowers. Once you go to Capri you no longer wonder if a people sometimes miss the home, back to Naples, but you wonder that they ever catch it at all, and such a pitching, throbbing little boat is too full. Half the inhabitants of Capri must surely be people who have visited the island for one day and have always forgotten to catch the boat back to the mainland!

ANTICIPATING THE GRAND CAÑON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We tried to think of everything we had ever heard or seen or pictured of the Grand Cañon as we set out to view it for the first time. That is to say the Artist and I did. The mere Journalist preferred to remain neutral when we asked him what we thought it would be like. "I'll tell you when we get there," he said. "It's like nothing you or I ever dreamed of; park my words!"

"O, pahaw!" exclaimed the Artist, and the conversation became henceforth a duologue.

"Don't let us be carried away by figures," I said.

"No, of course not," interjected the Artist, with decision.

"I'm going to tell the guide to stop all that statistical balderdash. I shall give him a solemn warning not to quote a figure. I shall tell him, in fact, that we're coming to the cañon

worked out in shadow, like a 'dissection of the whole cosmogony,' as some one has said. God's great spot-light. Purple shadows, a myriad earth rain-bows, a—"

"Never mind all that. I guess we've got this big natural wonder and unparalleled chasm sized up, bottled, canned. It must be what we say it is. Just that. And, of course, the towering walls, just as sudden as a window pane."

"Now we know, it's comely to feel like that."

"Yes, because if we didn't know all these things before, it is quite sure that we shouldn't notice them all in the short time that we have at our disposal."

The mere Journalist showed just the modicum of an interest.

"If you know so much, why don't you turn back, you pundits? We ignored him. . . . Just then, the hotel at Grand View came into sight. The guidebook proceeded to inform us on consultation, that the glorious panoramas of the Colorado, and so on, and so forth could be viewed from the back of the hotel or from a little distance up the road. In the one case we could drink in the view with the hotel veranda or admire it from the summit of a boulder alone with nature. In the hotel, of course, we should find the guide."

The Artist, with the instinct of his kind, demurred at the sophistication of the hotel veranda and voted for the boulder as the most advantageous spot.

We found ourselves following a well-beaten path beneath tall pine. There was nothing in this vernal setting to suggest the proximity of the cañon, as though nature herself was archly preparing the greatest surprise the human imagination had ever known. The mere Journalist led the way, his curiosity evidently at last stimulated. Presently, the mere Journalist stopped.

"Here it is," he said, not at all like a man who was speaking of the most sublime thing on earth. "Come on!"

I think we both hesitated at the last moment, as if, without comparing the cañon with the Artist gave me a helpful push forward, and I encouraged him with another push. We had been so sure that we knew all about the Grand Cañon, and now when the great moment had arrived, we felt our confidence, as it were, coming out of our finger-tips. Suppose we had been wrong in our description after all!

"O, come on!" said the Artist, and made a dash. I followed.

The Grand Cañon may or may not have been there. We could see the sheer walls, and then all else was spread out by the mist! To the east, mist! To the west, mist! To the north, mist!

"Didn't I tell you," chuckled the mere Journalist, "it's like nothing you or I ever dreamed of!"

"THE TRAVELER" AND HIS TRAVELS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Presumably it was to a pair of scarlet breeches that we owe "The Traveler"; for had not Goldsmith turned up to his bishop's examination for orders clad in these garments he might have settled down to a quiet life. That is the story as all men must like to believe it, although the Rev. John Mitford in his life takes the color out of both breeches and anecdote by saying the bishop's refusal to ordain was on account of Goldsmith's youth. Nearly all the eighteenth century heroes require their lives rewritten, for we see them through biographers whose seriousness looked with unfavorable eye upon their abundant humor.

Oliver began his journeys and excursions at an early age, for when he was but 15 and an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin, he disliked his tutor, the Reverend Wilder, who chastised him for giving a dance, and he sold clothes and books to embark at Cork and leave Ireland forever. However, he got no further than Dublin by reason of extravagant living and the consequent loss of supplies. Then after the scarlet episode, being engaged as a private tutor and finding the post irksome, he bought a horse and rode to Cork, secured a passage in a boat for North America, but lost the boat itself by wandering off into the country on the day of its departure.

Apart from these and similar ill-starred attempts at early travels, he did succeed in getting to Leyden in 1764, although he tried to go from Scotland to Holland by way of Bordeaux. The eccentricity of his itinerary was interrupted by his being arrested at Newcastle on the charge of enlisting Scotsmen to serve for France against England, a charge of

"I can see it all. Can't you? Castles and turrets and temples daubed in by the pen-stroke of detail. And Light will be king. By the magic of the angle of sunlight, colossal forms will move forward or recede, the scene unceasingly changing, flashing and fading or advancing into crystalline clearness or retiring into slumberous haze."

"I think we've about sized it up. I've no patience with those people who say that it is indescribable."

"Or with the other lot who say that there are 45 different ways of describing it and then the ways are by no means exhausted."

"Well, let us sum up the thing, just to make sure: You begin: 'It isn't a cleft but a terrific trough 6000 to 7000 feet deep and 10 to 20 miles wide, peopled with hundreds of peaks at your feet, and you standing on the flat earth just as you might be in your own back garden. And it's all ablaze with color like Alpine glow. But the sun's always changing things like a stupendous scene shifter, until you get a new cañon every five minutes. Done while you wait kind of thing! The effect, however, doesn't all come from the sun. Much is

which he was wholly innocent, but while he was in prison the ship set out for Bordeaux and got wrecked on the way. In Holland he was impressed by the Hollander, and wrote some describing him as "one of the oddest figures in nature. Upon a head of lank hair he wears a half-cocked narrow hat, laced with black ribbon, no coat, but seven waistcoats and nine pairs of breeches, so that his hips reach almost up to his armpits."

From Leyden, Goldsmith proceeded to tour Europe with one clean shirt and no money; the friend who had advised him to travel found that the money he had provided for the carrying out of his suggestion had been spent upon some costly Dutch bulbs. Come to Geneva he engaged himself as tutor to a young man, but at Mar-seilles the pair found it expedient to separate, for the young man insisted on being unpaid purse bearer, and, as a biographer says, this "cramped the views and propensities of Goldsmith."

Through Verona, Florence, Venice, six months at Padua—Remote, unfriendly, melancholy, slow. Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. So went he by unrecorded way from Holland to Italy and back to England in 1766.

Travel had stirred his imagination and not filled a pocket which would even so have had a hole in it: these two reasons made Goldsmith conceive a remarkable plan for further wanderings. He wanted to apply for the salary of £300 a year which had been left for the deciphering of inscriptions on the Wady Mekatteb and Djebel Serbal in Arabia, but as he knew no word of Arabic, and had no claims to be thought a philologist, he was unable to find himself taken seriously, and as an alternative became an usher at a school in Peckham. Soon after this he secured a post in India, but once more the moving desire was not to be satisfied; he got no further than lodgings in Old Bailey. He became a Journalist and published as well as those works which made him famous: in 1785, "The Traveler" appeared and every one knows what thoughts his travels gave him to express there. But does every one read Goldsmith to day? Do we all follow him:

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy man-brother tread,
And force a churlish soil for scanty bread. . . .
Yet still even here, content can spread a charm.
Redress the climate, and all its rage disarm.
Though poor the peasant's hut, his feasts a though small.

He sees his little lot the lot of all:
Sees no contiguous palace rear its head
To shame the meanness of his humble shed;
No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal
To make him loathe his vegetable meal.

When "The Deserted Village" had been published he set out once more, and this time reached Paris with no adventures save those which always await the Englishman—and Irishman—abroad: "Upon landing two little trunks, which was all we carried with us, we were surprised to see fourteen or fifteen fellows all running down to the ship to lay their hands upon them. They were all dressed in the most elegant and held the harp, and in this manner our little baggage was conducted with solemnity till it was safely lodged at the custom house. Every creature that had the happiness of but touching our trunks with their fingers expected a bribe, and they had so pretty and civil manner of demanding it that there was no refusing them." It is of interest to note that we owe to the success of "The Traveler" the publication of "The Vicar of Wakefield," for the publisher who bought the manuscript of Dr. Johnson's advice was so doubtful of its success that he would not have it printed until the success of the poem gave him a greater courage.

He had, however, proved that it was possible to stand up to the Australian bowling; more, that a game is not lost until it is won. His was a glorious performance and the more sensational because it was so unexpected; he was the hero of the day, was this Lionel Tennyson. And his feat will be preserved in the records of cricket for all time.

CRICKET

A Tennyson to the Rescue

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again England is paying homage to a Tennyson. But, this time, not because of the lure of a beautifully worded sonnet or an epic poem—something far different if artistic in its own way: no less than an heroic performance on the field of cricket. This Tennyson of the twentieth century is the Hon. Lionel, grandson of the poet. Chosen at the eleventh hour as one of the representatives of his country to meet most redoubtable opponents from Australia, he emerged from a trying ordeal with flying colors. England, of course, takes her cricket seriously. It is the national summer pastime. People, as a rule, do not congregate at the grounds in hundreds of thousands as they do during the autumn, winter, and spring to gaze at football, but certainly an equal number follow the fortunes of the various big clubs through the columns of the newspapers, which invariably publish full details of the matches played daily.

The Australian team last winter on their own grounds—at Sydney, at Melbourne, at Adelaide—proved their superiority to such an extent that the best players England could muster were defeated in every one of the five matches. One of the games was played at Lords, which has been the headquarters of cricket for centuries. Strange to say, although holding such an important and unique position, the ground has not progressed with the times. The turf on which the game is played is as perfect to the eye and the feet as could possibly be desired, but the accommodation for spectators is inadequate.

When the Australians were due to appear at Lords Field many people wished to see them. Some 30,000 valiantly squeezed themselves into the ground, but less than half of them, so antiquated are the stands, could watch the progress of the match properly. As many more were turned away, unable to gain admission. Mr. Asquith, former Prime Minister, was only one of the many distinguished enthusiasts who had the greatest difficulty in worming their way into the coveted inclosed space.

When all looked back for England, and defeat came more stared her in the face, when her men, her best men, were being ignominiously dismissed one after the other by those powerful, imperturbable Australians, there suddenly arose a gleam of hope. Yes, there was a man in the team who was determined to defy the attack with all the strength he possessed. The ball was bowled down to him at a terrific pace. He forthwith smote the leather to the boundary line—another four! Again and yet again! Could he save the game? Could this Tennyson, this man previously considered as a representative of his country at cricket, prevent the débâcle which had seemed practically assured? He would, undoubtedly, were there a partner who could keep his end up too. But alas! there was no one. The effort, the gallant effort had come too late. Tennyson himself remained undefeated to the end, but his few remaining colleagues succumbed.

He had, however, proved that it was possible to stand up to the Australian bowling; more, that a game is not lost until it is won. His was a glorious performance and the more sensational because it was so unexpected; he was the hero of the day, was this Lionel Tennyson. And his feat will be preserved in the records of cricket for all time.

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POLICY OF SPANISH REFORMISTA PARTY

Leader Says This Semi-Liberal Group, Keeping in Contact With Public Opinion, Upholds Those Who Serve Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish Reformista party, about whom so much mystery has always seemed to attach, have just made a better attempt to explain themselves than hitherto. This is a political party, comparatively small numerically, which was an offshoot eight or nine years ago of the Republican Party, tending more than the original Republicans toward the Right and avowedly imbued with a new and special kind of idealism. During the war they veered over toward the Socialists, but since then they have come round again and show a disposition to work with the Liberal Moderates. Though they are a small force electorally and are of little account in Parliament, a peculiar and conspicuous amount of attention and importance seems always to be attached to their political movements and expressions, and a special deference is paid to the attitude and discourses of Don Melquíades Álvarez, the leader of the party, and with Gumersindo Azcarate, one of its founders. Don Melquíades adopts always what his severer critics describe as a somewhat pompous gesture; he is frequently something of a man of mystery, murmuring continually about the Reformista program and the necessity of other parties supporting it if they wished for the assistance of the Reformistas, although few persons have had any real idea of the nature of this Reformista program. On their part the Liberals and the Democrats have been playing up to the Reformistas continually, and that has assisted to give the latter a prestige which has often been difficult to explain.

Noteworthy Advantage

Mystery and exclusiveness have been the specialties of the Reformistas. They have the advantage of being a party without a discredited past, for they have never been in power or been associated with a party that has been in power, and they are supposed to be hiding their time in the conviction that they are the only party that can properly respond to the needs of the new Spain that is coming up. In the main they are evidently for great constitutional reform—but not to the extent of the adoption of Republicanism—and for an entire overhauling of the relations between Capital and Labor, the land ownership system, and the judicial, social, educational and all other organizations upon a basis of thoroughness and democracy. They have just held their first real national assembly, at which they have been taking stock of their own views, examining the possibilities of the situation, and determining upon their future conduct. This assembly has certainly been a conspicuous success, and it has tended to elevate the prestige and importance of the party while still leaving in the minds of the public some wonder as to how it has all come about.

One Representative

This great force, which did not wish to struggle amid the machinations of political life as it was conducted at present, was placed at the service of Mr. Alvarez, the only man who could represent them. He asked the 5000 Reformistas to reflect upon the fact that eight years had passed since the first Reformista gathering and demonstration in 1913, and in that period there had been no fewer than 14 political crises involving changes or extensive modifications in the government. Melquíades Álvarez then stated his views upon the Reformista situation and prospects, this expression being regarded as the most important and constructive that the Reformistas had emitted for some time. He said that their assembly had responded to the necessity of placing themselves in contact with public opinion and renewing their "political ideology." Their condition as democrats and their aspiration to be a government had imposed upon them the necessity of thus placing themselves in contact with that opinion since the people were as the fountain of all power and authority. A party like theirs, which would have to come to power, must give its attention to the politics of realities.

The Reformista Party had been called upon to give a proof of its vitality and it had given it to excess, aspiring to transform democratically the whole of the national life. They had the force of the ideal, inflamed by love of liberty and country, and that force of theirs had not been contaminated with the corruptions of old politics, so that they, the Reformistas, were the hope of Spain. There was the necessity and the duty that they should take part in the government now that the assistance of the Reformista Party was considered essential to any work of reform, but he then spoke with frankness—they would not go forward to any share in government if not with full authority and full dignity. So they could not receive power if they had not public opinion at their backs, and they would not take it as a gracious gift from the Crown. Nor would they forget the compromises they had contracted.

Economic State "Alarming"

He looked around on the financial and industrial situation, and thought it alarming. Their credit had been so weakened that they were drifting toward bankruptcy. The terrorist aspirations that occurred only alarmed him because of the incapacity of the State before them. Spain must

be saved from incapable and frivolous governments. Having thus painted a picture of Spain which was as somber as it well could be, Melquíades Álvarez suddenly sprang upon his audience a fervent declaration that after all he was an optimist. Were he not optimist, he said, he would not ask for power for his party; they would not wish to take part in the government. Spain, after all, could get rid of her lethargy. For many years past she had had no persistent Liberal policy, and her representative men had wasted their time in petty quarrels. Confidence and faith in them had been lost, and so the Spanish people no longer vibrated with enthusiasm.

Then he spoke as to how exaggerations had been made about Liberalism and how it had suffered through its having been presumed it was made manifest in some form with revolution, anarchy and crime. In the panic that had arisen, the governments had taken advantage to destroy their liberties. But, he urged, liberty was not license or crime, and the government must be inflexible with terrorism.

Reformistas as Liberals

In closing periods of his discourse Mr. Álvarez became more definite and made some striking statements of intention and possibility. First he made more kindly references to Spanish Liberalism than had been his custom, directly associating his own party with it, and indicating the alliance that was to be pursued. He said he did not wish to believe that there were no Liberals, but it was necessary to make an effort to awaken the Liberal spirit. They themselves were Liberals. Liberal policy in such times as the present could not be satisfied with a few sonorous affirmations; if it was to save the country it must be revolutionary in the matter of removing privileges, the cause of inequalities, and it must have formulas of liberty for the emancipation of the oppressed classes.

So, he said definitely and impressively, it was necessary that they, the Reformistas, should have an understanding with the Liberal elements in order that they might be associated in a concrete and definite work of government. It might cost them some grief, but their duty was insistent. It would not mean the resurrection of the old parties, which were finally condemned and scattered into small groups, and much less would it mean the blending of the Reformistas in any way with them. They would blend with nobody. What he had done had been to associate himself in this effort toward government with the other Liberal sections, and on their part it was simply association and not absorption.

Not a Party, but a Method

Even if such a thing as absorption were wished, it could not be, for after all reformism was a method and not a party. In the circumstances that had existed they had a right to demand a minimum of reforms, but the democratic duty undertaken seriously, and he wished to do honor and justice to their allies in saying that he had not met with any difficulties in this direction. If any of them had had mental reserves so much the worse for them when the time came. And, finally, he made an interesting reference to the position of the Reformistas with reference to the monarchy from which they had once, and that not so long ago, been utterly dissociated. He said that they were not going to serve the throne except in so far as by its conduct it was of service to the country. If governments in the past had compromised the throne, they, the Reformistas, had the expectation that when the time came for them to leave the government, having given an example of probity, the monarchy would have gained in prestige. "I think we shall soon be in power," he said, the remark causing something of a sensation. "The King must see what Conservative policy signifies and what the times demand. The Conservative policy is one of incapacity, and of audacity so fantastic that it must provoke alarm even among the Conservative classes. The King must have seen what has been suggested to public opinion by the Madrid newspapers, which for the most part are Conservative. They have suggested that in Europe today the parties of the Right are governing, but that is mere stupidity and falsehood. It is the Liberals who are governing Europe, so that popular anger may not be let loose and the thrones be left alone without the company even of court-favorites and political sycophants who employ the kings to satisfy their ambitions."

The speech has been reported in full by newspapers of every shade of opinion, and in the course of extensive leading articles it is taken that the Liberal and Reformista conjunction has advanced much further than had been supposed and that an aggressive campaign is about to be entered upon. Mr. La Cierva, engaged upon his great scheme of Conservative national reconstruction, makes light of the threat.

Good Chops

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant

ALSACE

FRENCH STEP TO QUELL DISLOYALTY

Propaganda Directed Against the Army Is Subject of New Repressive Measure, Which Is Attacked by the Socialists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What is certainly a severe law against attempts to spread anti-militarist propaganda in France is deposited by the government, and every effort is being made to hasten its passing. This is a sequel to the calling up of the reserve in view of the expected occupation of the Ruhr in May.

The Ruhr was not occupied, but it is possible that the policy of Ruhr occupation will yet have curious consequences which could not have been foreseen. French Socialists have always been intensely anti-militarist, but never have they been given a greater opportunity of preaching against the army and of attempting to rally soldiers who are discontented to their viewpoint than was presented them by the government.

The evident alarm of the government is not altogether unjustified. Be it understood that this is not intended to suggest any real danger of revolt or of social upheaval. The prospects of any serious disturbances in France are extremely remote. Nevertheless even unlikely possibilities should be faced and there is no doubt that the Communists were very active in stirring up disaffection in the army. They quickly saw that all the elements of dissatisfaction existed when many men who considered they had finished with soldiering suddenly found themselves again dragged out of civil life. Louis Barthou, the War Minister, met the newspaper men after his visit to Rhineland to assure them that the morale of the army was excellent and that such incidents as had been reported—protests against insufficient food, improper lodging, and the singing of the "Internationale"—were exaggerated.

Resentment Against Militarism

There is not the slightest reason to suppose that these assurances of Mr. Barthou should not be accepted at their full value. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Socialists had here an excellent field in which to work. Prima facie it is impossible to recall tens of thousands of men who have already done more than their share of soldiering without creating a good deal of resentment against militarism. The Socialists were not blind to this chance. They concentrated upon the Class 19. By every means in their power they strove to create a spirit of revolt. Now it is obvious that if there is a genuine potential revolt in the army, a somewhat dangerous situation immediately arises in prospect. Any disaffection of the army means that a coup d'état directed by a few determined revolutionaries is a possibility. There are, of course, these determined revolutionaries in France as elsewhere. They existed in comparatively small numbers; it would be extremely easy to suppress them in normal circumstances. While the army is entirely sound, the Communists have not the smallest hope of success.

But if only the army could be won, then anything is possible. That is why the Socialists conduct this intense anti-militarist propaganda. They have always done so but they have recently redoubled their efforts. They would have been bad tacticians not to have taken advantage of the government's action in calling up Class 19.

Promise of Release

Day after day in their journal they tried their best to incite the soldiers to disobedience. The government, of course, when the occupation of the Ruhr was abandoned, had no desire to keep the men under the colors any longer than was necessary, and Mr. Barthou promised to release them all by the early days of July. The Socialists hailed this as a triumph, and more did they seek to undermine the loyalty of the army.

It was then that a new law was brought forward which enables the government to proceed against all who thus provoke the forces of the state on land or sea to disobedience. The law is the most comprehensive

that could be conceived. It may be extended to almost any kind of anti-militarist propaganda. It is addressed against all who in any form and by no matter what means attempt to subvert the army. The second article defines soldiers as meaning not only active conscripts, but citizens who belong to the territorial forces and to the reserves. Not French citizens nominally remain in the territorial or the reserve branch of the army till beyond middle age. With the exception of boys practically all Frenchmen are included among those to whom it is a punishable offense to preach anti-militarism. If this is not comprehensive enough, the fourth article seems to bring in the rest of the population. Any provocation addressed to a third person in any form tending to turn soldiers from their duty is envisaged. If necessary the law courts may order the suppression of the proceedings. Trial is not to be by jury. The punishments range up to five years' imprisonment. It is almost unnecessary to say that this measure has been received with indignation by the Socialists. They pretend that it prevents the smallest word being said against militarism, that it may be used to stop criticism of the government of a perfectly legitimate kind. They consider it a crime against liberty of opinion. It is, they say, impossible to argue in favor of disarmament without coming under the provisions of the law.

Reply to Propaganda

The law is officially explained as an inevitable reply to the anti-militarist propaganda which is intended to weaken France so that she will not have sufficient force to recover the indemnity, and to disarm France before the revolution. The conscript is hardly placed upon the lists, it is said, before a corrupting propaganda is aimed at him. The mission of the army is disfigured in his eyes. The notion of military duty is falsified. He is urged not to sacrifice his liberty. Similar excitations are delivered to the reservist, who is invited to reply to any order of mobilization by insurrection. The soldier is taught that his true enemy is on the side of those who command him. He is pushed toward insubordination and then to open revolt. He is advised to be ready to use his arms against his chiefs.

In the preamble it is set out that in presence of a multimodal propaganda using the most insidious weapons, it is necessary that the law should pose as absolute that the provocation of soldiers to disobedience shall be repressed no matter what shape these provocations take. As this anti-militarism is not only directed against the soldier under the colors but at attacks conscripts and reservists and territorialists in their homes, it is indispensable that the existing legislation shall be completed and that it shall be expressly declared that provocation to indiscipline is punishable when it is addressed to the soldier of tomorrow.

Not only is direct propaganda to be stopped but as the exposed continues indirect propaganda through wives and mothers is also to be suppressed. "The law must not omit to unmask and to repress the device frequently employed which consists in provoking third persons to acts which have for effect the turning of soldiers from their duty. Such are the excitations to mothers, to wives, and to others, urging them to prevent the departure of mobilized men."

Further, it is stated by the responsible Minister, Mr. Bonnefoy, that as the apology of an act is one of the most efficacious means of producing similar acts, it is logical and necessary to punish the apology of infractions of the law. In the same way preventing the reproduction of debates in the courts when that reproduction is dangerous for public order. There are witnesses who only seek publicity for their ideas.

The law then, if the present project passes, is completely armed as never before against any anti-militarist manifestations. But the Communists nevertheless are redoubling their efforts.

CUT IN COASTWISE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Substantial reductions in coastwise freight rates are planned by the Pacific Steamship Company, operating the Admiral Line, according to word just received here from A. F. Haines, vice-president and general manager of the company.

BUSINESS NEEDS OF HOUR IN AUSTRALIA

Leader of Commerce Groups in Commonwealth Advocates a Higher National Conscience and Keener Sense of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A critical view of Australian trade was made by the new president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth, D. J. Gordon, at a gathering of business leaders in Adelaide. He urged a higher national conscience, a keener sense of justice, and a loftier public spirit.

Mr. Gordon opened his message to Australian commercial men by an expression of satisfaction that the International Chamber of Commerce was to be associated, officially with the League of Nations, which was the one hope of saving the world from an early repetition of the policy of competitive armaments. Commerce must throw its weight in the scales against appeals to force and destruction.

While it is satisfactory to be able to record practically for the whole of the Commonwealth a year of exceptional productivity, providing such an excess of exportable products as greatly to relieve adverse exchanges and afford relief to national and private finances, it is impossible to regard the immediate future without concern," said Mr. Gordon. "The economic reaction from the war has taken longer to eventuate than most authorities foreshadowed, but the inevitable backward swing of the pendulum has begun and nobody can say just where it will stop. That the peak of high prices has been reached is certain, and a downward movement for all produce which Australia sells has already reached unexpected depths. It is doubtful whether the bottom has yet been touched."

Production the Solution

"The occasion is not one for despair, but one rather for a calm recognition of facts and realities. A huge national debt with heavy annual commitments; a sparsely populated continent situated in that world of world diplomacy; falling markets for exportable products; and smouldering fires of intrigue and disloyalty, constitute a challenge to all who are resolved to accept whatever obligations may be necessary for the preservation and progress of Commonwealth and Empire."

"It cannot be emphasized too much

or too often," continued the president, "that Australia is essentially a producing country, depending chiefly, because of its small population, upon the world's markets for the sale of its surplus products. It is obvious, therefore, that there is a close community of interest between Capital and Labor, which must be harmonized before wealth can be created. The gospel of sectional distrust and hatred is the gospel of anarchy, which not only helps to disturb society but, if unchecked, must ultimately destroy it. This is the message I want to give Australia as strongly as I can. Ancient civilizations declined and fell when class fought class, when the people neglected the fields and glorified the city, when governments penalized the producer, destroyed initiative and enterprise and pledged the public credit for sectional interests."

"The crusade carried on by a noisy minority against Capital, and the threats about 'conservation of wealth' are not calculated to restore confidence and credit, or help the state and the individual to steer a safe course through the critical times ahead. Such false teachings as find a hearing in Australia, often in high places, should promptly have applied to them the antidote of a publicity campaign which will distinguish between a true and false democracy and emphasize the wide difference between true and false economics."

"It would be a great achievement if the national conscience could be awakened to a recognition of fundamental principles. It is well to point out that the war has not affected economic principles; it emphasized them. A development of the natural resources of a country like Australia, to an extent which will speedily restore the trade balance lost during the war, can be made possible only by increased production, a greater and unharmed flow of trade and improved relations between wage payers and wage earners. The demand for a legislative distribution of wealth and the cry for artificial adjustments of wages and prices have hidden from view far greater reforms which would automatically solve these problems. To this end Australians will be well advised to make full use of their limited waterways, both for irrigation and navigation, and with the least possible delay, consistent with capital cost and public finances, build more railways and make better roads."

Points for the Wage Earner

"If government expenditure is increased, and additional taxation is made necessary, wage earners are merely taking money from themselves, since in one form or another the sacrifices are distributed over the whole community. I am afraid many

of the workers in Australia do not understand that. If the wage earners strike, they strike against themselves. If they reduce production they reduce their own standard of living and if, as their extremists desire, they render industry unprofitable, they first ruin themselves. There is no hidden reservoir of wealth excepting in their own energy, skill and ability, and that of the rest of the community. The employers of this country are not hereditary capitalists. For the most part, the wage payers of today were the wage earners of yesterday. And our democracy is but a name, our educational system a sham, and our freedom a fraud, unless each generation has preserved to it the opportunity of self-expression and advancement."

"There will be much readjustment required in Australia, social and industrial, calling for a generous compromise, and the key to the whole position is industrial efficiency. But the aim should be not for material progress only—for the accumulation of national and private wealth—but a recognition of the need of such moral and spiritual awakening and a re-statement of the higher principles as will make for national growth and human evolution. A campaign is wanted in Australia for a square deal and a fair field to encourage individual initiative and collective efficiency. One of the things which is troubling this country acutely is the policy of restriction, particularly in the arbitration courts, which make awards retrospective, not only for months but in some cases for years, and so cripple industry."

"If Australia is to be classed among the progressive civilizations of the world, then there must be an insistent call for a higher conscience which will insure a keener sense of justice and a loftier public spirit. Given an adequate response, there need be no apprehension concerning the future of the Australian Commonwealth."

PRODUCTS TO BE STANDARDIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Australian Government is determined to standardize the quality of Australian primary products in the markets of the world. Additional appointments to the staff of federal inspectors is intended to insure the shipment of good quality products. The new regulations governing the export of Australian tinned fruits will provide for careful grading and classification and goods will have to be true to label. With these precautions it is hoped that goods will reach the foreign buyer in excellent condition and in an attractive form.

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RECENT ENGLISH COTTON STRIKE

Dispute of a Month's Duration, Over Lowered Wage Scale, Led to a Walkout of the Spinners and Weavers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—On June 4 the English cotton industry came to an entire stoppage. For a month the employers and workpeople had been engaged in a dispute arising out of the application of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association, representing spinning, and the Cotton Spinners & Manufacturers Association, representing weaving, for a reduction in wages of 50 per cent on pre-war list prices, or 30 per cent on current wages, which are 215 per cent above the standard list of pay.

There were several joint meetings the week before the stoppage, and a wages negotiating committee was formed, consisting of eight representatives each of the employers and operatives; but they failed to arrive at a settlement, and on June 4 the masters' notice terminated. At noon on that day, the usual Saturday stopping hour, the mills were closed and were not to be reopened till a settlement had been arrived at.

The negotiations had led to a variation of the demand. The operatives' leaders were willing to accept a 50 per cent reduction as a final offer to the employers, who had agreed to reduce their claim from 55 to 50 per cent. At one stage of the proceedings they were inclined to accept a 70 per cent decrease on condition that the trade union representatives would undertake to recommend it to their respective amalgamations. They declined to do this, with the result that the mill-owners committee would not come below 50 per cent reduction on list prices.

Production at a Standstill

The parties broke up at this stage. The Masters' Federation issued a notice to the effect that mills owned by members could keep the machinery going in the event of the workers consenting to an 80 per cent decrease, while the Operatives Amalgamations decided to permit their members to continue working on a 50 per cent reduction. Practically the whole of the spindles and looms were idle, and about 500,000 operatives affected. This means that the whole of the productive machinery was at a standstill.

The financial position of the trade unions in the cotton trade has been very weak, owing to the excessive unemployment for the past eight or nine months, and the short-time working for eight months in the case of fine spinners, and in the case of coarse spinners for six months. On the other hand, the situation has been worse, and in regard to general local weavers' unions, out-of-work pay was suspended for many weeks.

Employers Welcome Closing

The employers were in a much more favorable position to fight the issue. To many of them the closing down was not unwelcome, as it enabled them to get rid of some of their stock and helped them over the difficulties created by the prolonged dispute in the coal mine industry. Most people were of the opinion that it would come to an end, as inquiries for cloth from foreign countries were increasing and showing better signs of business.

But there was not too much hurry among buyers to enter big contracts, and manufacturers have been indifferent owing to the paralysis caused by the coal stoppage. Indian cloth has been taken only in small lots. There is a better prospect of trade being done with China, Egypt, and South America, but while the strike depression overhung the industry, the slump in market operations deepened.

Dispute Brief

Master spinners and manufacturers insisted that a large reduction in wages was necessary if goods were to be sold at prices acceptable to buyers in different parts of the world. The argument of the operatives was that the mill owners would have been in a better position to keep prices lower if they had not recently reloaded their concerns on capital three and four times greater than it was in pre-war days. But the operatives realized all along that they would have to give up some of the wage advances they obtained from 1915 to the middle of 1920.

The employers, by the recent dispute, wanted to sweep away one-half of the gains due to increased cost of living in one stroke. A 50 per cent reduction would have about equalled the decline in the cost of living since November last, when it was 176 per cent above the pre-war level, although the cost of living has been very little different from what it was when the operatives obtained their last increase, equal to 70 per cent on their pre-war wages. But apart from this, the contention of the employers was that wages must come down to help the industry to restore its old position in the markets of the world.

Business Naturally Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—Practically the whole of the British cotton mills were, as a result of the recent strike, stopped. Only a mill here and there was running, where the owners agreed to accept the operatives on a 50 per cent reduction on list prices. It will be remembered that the employers originally asked for a reduction of 55 per cent on list prices, the list by which increases and decreases in rates of pay are ruled. In the joint meeting with the operatives the employers reduced the demand to 50 per cent. The meeting took place on

June 5. The wages committee of the employers offered to recommend to their association a 70 per cent reduction if the men's representatives would recommend this to their unions. The men, however, declined to bind themselves to it.

The employers later expressed their willingness to accept a wages reduction of 70 per cent, equal to 45.5d. in the pound. The operatives asked the employers' representatives to recommend a reduction of 55 per cent, 3s. 6d. in the pound, on list prices. This also was turned down. The operatives then suggested that the question of 55 or 70 per cent should be submitted to arbitration, on the ground, however, that a reduction of 70 per cent was necessary to revive trade by reasonable prices of finished goods, but the employers refused to yield any further.

Spindles Idle

As a consequence nearly 80,000,000 spindles, spinning and doubling, remained idle, also 800,000 powerlooms, with the exception, as stated, that a mill was running here and there on the operatives' terms of 50 per cent decrease, which they were inclined to agree to. It should be stated that this reduction meant a reduction on standard rates, the recent rates having been 215 per cent higher, 210 per cent of the increases having been granted since 1915, or during the European war, and since the armistice.

The stoppage did not make very much difference to market operations, the general impression having been that the dispute was not to continue for long. While the mills were stopped, there were yarn and cloth to be sold, but the business was naturally quiet. Nobody seemed to know what was going to happen, especially as the coal mines were still closed, and fuel had steadily become more scarce.

Unemployed Crowd Towns

Delegates for the World Cotton Conference recently rolled into Liverpool. It was remarkable that these world visitors should be in Lancashire when this, the largest concentrated cotton manufacturing area in the world, was bereft of its customary humming of the wheels. The shafts of the coal mines had at that time been at rest for 10 weeks. The great engineering works, too, were mostly closed. The series of thickly populated towns, industrial to the backbone, were never so crowded with unemployed.

Spindles and looms were silent, and rows and tiers of mills in the valleys and on the hill-sides were draped in white and brown blinds drawn over the windows. The clatter of the leather-topped clogs, with iron bands on the wooden soles, had of course, not the same sound of prosperity about it. Nevertheless, the atmosphere was much cleared. The great unrest was being borne with Lancashire's usual grit and steadiness.

MR. KERENSKY SPEAKS ON SOVIET IDEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The "Nieuws van den Dag" newspaper publishes an interview which one of its foreign correspondents has had with the former Russian Premier, Mr. Kerensky, who displayed his customary emphasis and force in speaking of the present state of his country. "Neither Russia nor any other country," he said, "can exist under Bolshevism. Bolshevism is the ideal of Utopia. And Lenin, what is his idealism? Look at what this so-called idealist wrote 23 years ago, and what he is saying today, and you will see that he is not an idealist but an opportunist."

Asked how long Bolshevism would last, Mr. Kerensky said: "Perhaps a year, perhaps a little longer, but Bolshevism today is not the real thing. A new bourgeoisie has built itself up. The technical, medical and other specialists, who by force of circumstances had to work for the Bolshevik regime, are the new bourgeoisie. The peasants are the deadly foes of Bolshevism. Industrial workers and soldiers who do not belong to the guard are living in abject slavery. The guard is kept up to strength by numbers of Letts, Chinese, Germans and Hungarians."

"Assistance from abroad, as events have proved, cannot help Russia. She cannot be saved by artificial counter-revolts. The Russian people themselves must kill Bolshevism, as far as it is not killing itself. The Soviet Government is not strengthening its position by commercial treaties abroad. These treaties have no foundation at all and the commercial agents are not abroad for commercial enterprise. Our Paris committee is not preparing a counter revolution but is in existence to explain to foreign nations what is happening in Russia. Our rôle would be to advise when necessary if a counter-revolt, which I am quite sure will come, is brought about."

HUGO STINNES' BOLD SCHEME IN AUSTRIA

Industrial "King" Has Used Much Money and Propaganda to Effect Union of Austria With Its German Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
VIENNA, Austria.—The German Minister, Mr. Gessler, and the industrial magnate, Hugo Stinnes, have recently visited Austria. When one observes the German propaganda which was so actively proceeded with at the time of their visit, in favor of the union of Austria with Germany, it is easy to guess the object of their journey.

Important mass meeting manifestations were proposed in favor of such a union, but the outward show, the action in the streets, was but one of the many sides of this propaganda. There is no further secret about the fact that Hugo Stinnes has been trying to become the proprietor of a paper factory upon which several of the Viennese papers are dependent for their supplies. If he has been successful, an important part of the press of Vienna will in future be at the disposal of pro-German propaganda.

Great Apprehension

Certain Austrian circles have shown apprehension at this bold attempt of laying hold of Austrian public opinion by means of the power of German industry. Writing upon this subject recently the "Reichspost," the Christian social organ, said: "For some time past Mr. Stinnes' millions have been floating around Austria. Newspapers have been bought up at Vienna and at Innsbruck. Mysterious funds have suddenly appeared in favor of, and to support, political agitation movements, which at once prove their connection with German big industries. It will come to pass that a real Austrian will have nothing more to say, for his voice will be drowned in the cries of those who are paid by the big German industries."

At the same time, the papers make mention of the Allies having handed a severe note to Austria concerning the tendencies of reattachment to Germany. Austrians thus find themselves in the presence of a struggle between the German industry kings and the diplomats of the great powers, a struggle which has impacted upon public opinion here, and which it will be very interesting to follow.

The Tyrolean Referendum

Under pan-German impulsion, the Tyrolean Government has decided that, notwithstanding the ultimatum of the Allies, the referendum on the question of the Tyrol being attached to Germany should take place. The Tyrolean press proclaims the fact that this resolution is irrevocable, and that the plebiscite will be resorted to in spite of all threats. Then again, in Vienna several thousands of students organized a demonstration in favor of Austria being joined to Germany. The immense procession proceeded toward the French Embassy with hostile shouts and cries, and from thence to the German Legation, before which they marched past singing German national anthems.

At a monster meeting held at the town hall, a priest, in the most inflammatory language preached annexation to Germany, and the immense audience, standing, bare-headed, with raised hands, repeated the celebrated oath of William Tell on the Rütli. The stormy acclamations of the crowd encouraged orators belonging to all the different political parties, who set forth that the Treaty of Saint-Germain conferred upon Austria the right of appealing to the League of Nations to demand their annexation to Germany.

Austria Cannot Exist

The truth of the matter is that the actual new Austria, as it is now, is a state which cannot continue to exist. And the allied powers themselves are so well convinced of the fact, that instead of insisting to obtain from Austria as they do from Germany, the strict fulfillment of their financial engagements as stipulated in the Treaty of Saint-Germain, they forego cashing the check. The 20 years' adjournment which has been proposed, is in reality equivalent to a renunciation. Better still, the Allies have already advanced capital to Austria without any hope of being repaid, and they are at present studying the plan of procuring her new financial aid by means of the League of Nations.

This particular solicitude toward the country which was responsible for the great war is by no means dictated by sentiment, but by political considerations. The Allies most especially seek to prevent Austria from throwing herself into the arms of Germany, and it is not in the least doubtful but that

the majority of the Austrian population ardently wishes to be annexed to Germany. It is because the Allies were convinced of this, that they caused a clause to be inserted in the Treaty of Saint-Germain saying that "the independence of Austria is inalienable except by consent of the League of Nations."

On the other hand, the Treaty of Versailles contains a clause, stipulating that "Germany recognizes and will strictly respect the independence of Austria as being inalienable, if it be not with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations." It was these two stipulations which motivated

a declaration from the French Minister in Vienna, a declaration containing the following grave menace: "If the Austrian Government is not capable of rendering inefficacious the present maneuvers leading to the annexation of Austria to Germany, the French Government will cease its action of support in favor of Austria, and the Commission of Reparations will be completely reestablished in its functions." This declaration was supported by the ministers of both Great Britain and Italy.

It is necessary to remark that, now that Austria has been admitted to the League of Nations, it is evident that

the people of Austria and its Parliament have a perfect right to raise the question of the annexation of the country to Germany. But the Government of Austria knows perfectly well that for undertaking such a course, the moment is badly chosen.

LINE CUTS OCEAN RATE

NEW YORK, New York.—Competition of steamship lines operating from New York to Germany resulted yesterday in a reduction of passenger rates by one line. The first cabin rate to Hamburg was cut \$33, to \$215, and on September 1 it will be reduced to \$195.

DENIAL BY "VOLKSZEITUNG" Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ludwig Lore, managing editor of the New York "Volkszeitung," has replied to the Post Office Department denying the charges made against it in the department's refusal to grant the paper second-class mailing privileges. Mr. Lore said that the paper printed no articles tending to incite arson, as was charged, nor obscene matter. No educated person, he said, can regard stories by De Maupassant, Marcel Prevost and other world-known authors as unclean.

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CENTENARY OF MARY BAKER EDDY

A GREAT REFORMER

It has been a matter of contention amongst thinkers for centuries whether the age creates the man or the man the age. The answer, as is often the case, is something of a compromise. The man sets his seal upon the age, but the man is himself the product of mental forces baffling to the human mind, in their complexity. The greatest man, for instance, who ever lived was Jesus of Nazareth. Unknown to the human mind, he dominated his age, and shaped the future course of the world. Yet the work of Jesus was not entirely his own work. It owed more than it is possible to estimate to the peculiar nature of his birth. His success had its roots in the purity and love of his mother, just as its stature was the stature of the Christ. But then again it is impossible to analyze the mental forces which made Mary Mary, to discover throughout the long chain of her ancestry the ebb and flow of the struggle between good and evil which was crowned with such terrific consequences for mankind at the moment when the temptations of evil vanished before the spiritual power of the Christ at the end of the forty days of struggle in the wilderness.

One hundred years ago today, just eighteen centuries after the foundation of Christendom, Mary Baker was born at her father's farm on the hill-tops above the valley of the Merrimac. Today the tide of human endeavor has set westward. The little plough which turned her father's furrow has given place to the mighty modern inventions which have converted the hunting grounds of the Indians into the granary of the world. Mark Baker's farm and barn remain known to us only through the picture drawn under the loving care of his daughter. For the rest, the hills look down on the Merrimac, and the Merrimac rolls down to the sea, and the hills are clothed again with grass and thickets very much as they were perhaps when the Bakers first came to Bow. But in the long interval of centuries millions upon millions of men and women have been born and have done their labor in the world. Some of them were so far ahead of their fellows that no one would listen to them. Others were the pioneers of thought, holding their own with much difficulty, but speaking imperishable truths. Such was the Saxon Alfred, shaping order out of chaos in his tiny kingdom of Wessex; such was Wycliffe, the first Protestant, laboring to give the Bible to the people in their own tongue, in the face of persecution and discouragement; such was Berkeley, telling the world that its philosophy of matter was a dream, since matter was but a phenomenon of the human mind; and such was Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

If it was Wycliffe who first gave the Bible in English to the English people, it was Mrs. Eddy who first made the Bible a scientific document for the English-speaking race, and so for all humanity. If it was Bishop Berkeley who first reduced philosophic idealism to a phase comprehensible to the man in the street, it was Mrs. Eddy who first made clear to the world the limitations of Plato, of Abelard, and of Berkeley, and showed that the true idealism and the only real Science were to be found in the Gospel

preached, eighteen centuries before, by Jesus the Christ, in Palestine, the truth at which he had demonstrated by saintly following. The great world has not yet grasped the hem of the garment of Mrs. Eddy's teaching: the Christian Science movement has only just touched the hem. The truth is that to do this with any completeness it is necessary that practice should keep abreast of theory. For this mankind is yet too turbulent in its passion, too savage in its loves, too malicious in its hatreds. It is, just as Mrs. Eddy herself has written, on page 296 of *Science and Health*, "either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self." This regeneration of the individual may seem slow when registered by a clock. But what men call time is eternity, and the only requisite to success is sincerity.

What, then, Mrs. Eddy did first for mankind was to make the Bible a new book to the men and women of the fourteenth century, who, if they ever heard it read, heard it read by monks in Latin. The men and women of the eighteenth century were still reading the Bible more or less through the eyes of the schoolmen amongst whom Wycliffe lived and labored. For half a century, as a child amongst the hills of Bow, as a woman in the cities and villages of New England, Mrs. Eddy had been shaking herself free from the Calvinism of her forefathers, and learning that the Bible was the key to all the mysteries so puzzling to the theologians and the philosophers. When, therefore, there came the accident of her fall, on that February evening, in the streets of Lynn, which caused her life to be despaired of, it was in the story of the healing of the palsied man that she found her own instantaneous healing. Thenceforth she, too, went out to preach with signs following. Thenceforth, with the Bible as her only textbook, she passed from discovery after discovery of its metaphysical meaning to the full discovery of Christian Science.

The remainder of her human life was given up to the elucidation of this discovery, to the foundation of the Christian Science movement, and to the guidance of its early years. It was now that she turned to pick up the theory of idealism where Berkeley and his successors had left it, to show that the rock they had split upon had been the derivation of matter from Spirit, in the endeavor to gather thistles from figs, and to explain how wandering from the straight and narrow path of Spirit had made them the "bogged" metaphysicians depicted by Huxley. Because grapes can only be gathered from a vine, she made it clear that mortal mind and its phenomenon matter are not products but counterfeit of divine Mind and spiritual ideas. Thus it was that Berkeley's recommendations of *in-vener*, as what Mr. Balfour terms a "universal panacea," did force the famous idealist into the bog of materialism. What could be more illogical than to propose to change a mental phenomenon through the agency of another phenomenon, and that with a cool disregard for the noumenon. Mrs. Eddy was incapable of such reasoning. Mental effects were dependent, she insisted, on mental causes. But, inasmuch as it was impossible to cast out devils through Beelzebub, a sick mind could not possibly cast out sickness. It was, consequently, necessary to rely for



Enlarged from a tintype taken 1864-1865. Reproduced by permission of Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear. Copyright

Mary Baker Eddy

healing entirely on divine Mind, the only reality, for had not Christ Jesus said, "If I by the finger of God cast out devils, then is the kingdom of God come unto you?"

It was because of all this that Mrs. Eddy laid such tremendous significance on Christian Science healing. It was not the mere getting rid of bodily ailments she had in view, it was the making of a better race of men and women. It was not any exhibition of miraculous healing she was concerned about, it was the demonstration of the power of good to overwhelm evil. It was, in short, the complete unreality of matter and the utter nothingness of evil that she wished to impress upon the world through the evidence of the Allness of God or Principle. "When understood," she writes, on page 20 of "No and Yes," "Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God,—One Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science." Christian Science healing, it may be put so, was Mrs. Eddy's reply to tar-water. One of the greatest of the world's thinkers, working deductively from effect to cause, had found the ultimate of matter in God, who made the mind which conceived matter as its subjective condition. Principle, God, otherwise divine Mind, insisted Mrs. Eddy, being Spirit, can only conceive divine ideas. Therefore, true creation is eternally harmonious, and healing cannot be brought about by doing one effect, body, with another effect, tar-water, or for that matter quinine or senna, but by a change in the cause of the sickness, that is in the human mind. This change is precisely what in the Bible is termed repentance.

Now the word in the Greek text translated repentance is more literally a change of mind. And as the healing of the subjective condition of the human mind must be brought about by a change of that mind, it is obvious that the use of tar-water, or quinine, or senna, to effect the change, is an elaborate piece of fooling or self-deception, and that the only scientific procedure is to change the human or carnal mind by exposing its falsity or suppositiousness, and claiming the protection of the only real force of causation, the divine Mind. "Spiritual causation," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 170 of *Science and Health*, "is the one question to

be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

For the purpose of these illustrations recourse has been made to Wycliffe and Berkeley because they, like Mrs. Eddy, were great reformers speaking from the ranks of theology and philosophy. Wycliffe was persecuted by ecclesiasticism in his day, whilst common sense, three centuries later, grinned at Berkeley through a horse collar. Today Wycliffe and Berkeley have statues made in their honor, whilst their biographies are written by bishops and prime ministers. That, Mrs. Eddy could have told the world, is the way of the human mind.

It is thus naturally enough in her books that Mrs. Eddy's life is to be read. Her life was, of course, a life of great activity, for she was a natural leader and a born organizer. In this way, indeed, she approached the other great fashioners of human or-

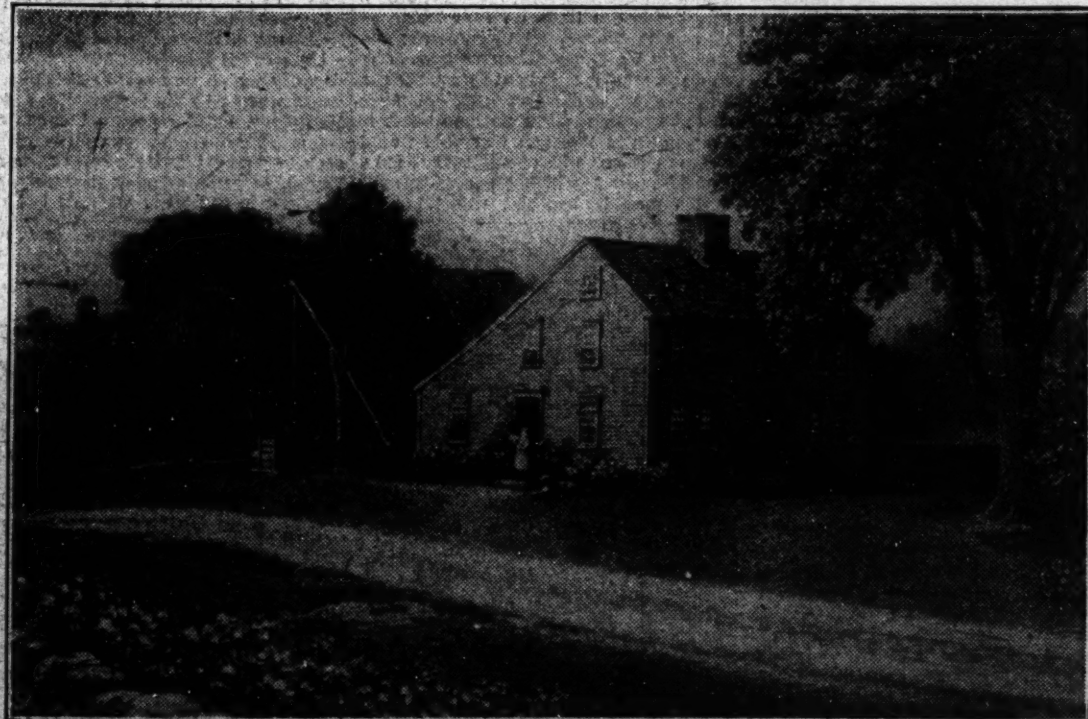
ganization, the Alfreds and the Washingtons. But her work was done so completely through a metaphysical understanding of Principle that in coming to understand Principle through her writings the reader comes to understand her, and he can do this in no other way. Nobody ever realized half as well as she did all that this meant. "Whoever looks to me personally for his health or holiness, mistakes," she wrote, on page 308 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "He that by reason of human love or hatred or any other cause clings to my material personality, greatly errs, stops his own progress, and loses the path to health, happiness, and heaven. The Scriptures and Christian Science reveal 'the way,' and personal revelations will take their proper place in history, but will not be read. Her life was, of course, a life of great activity, for she was a natural leader and a born organizer. In this way, indeed, she approached the other great fashioners of human or-

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of impersonality that Mrs. Eddy's great strength lay. She never for one moment imagined that the result of her labors was due to any virtue in herself. She attributed it always to Principle. The Alfreds, the Washingtons, or the Lincolns of this world have, in a large measure, owed their success to the same cause. They have attempted to follow Principle, and in this attempt to follow Principle have been guided by a wisdom far beyond that of the Caesars and the Napoleons, who have endeavored to steer their own personal courses. It is Alfred's trust in God that breathes through every word he wrote and every act that he performed; it was the realization by the schoolboy Washington of what conscience really meant that made the first President of the United States; and it was the certainty of Lincoln that right was might which saved the Union and freed the slaves. Mrs. Eddy's perception of Principle was, of course, more metaphysical than that of any of these. She was not concerned, like Alfred, in making a kingdom which could stand amidst the rush of heathen passions. It was not her business, like Washington's, to establish, in an age when true freedom was little understood, and democracy hardly apprehended, the ideal which took form in the United States. Nor did it fall to her, as it did to Lincoln, to prevent the destruction of the political ideal which Washington had been so largely instrumental in establishing. She realized something that was hidden from these men, great as they were, the fact that obedience to Principle is a personal matter, and can only be wrought out through a scientific understanding of Principle. Therefore, she set herself not to struggle as they had with effects, but to preach a new gospel, based directly on the New Testament, and having for its motive not the reformation of your neighbor, but the reformation of your self.

Christian Science healing, then, as she viewed it, was no mere new system of overcoming disease. It was the attempt to show that the final healing of the world must take place through the overcoming of the cause of all the passions by which the world is being enslaved and disturbed. Thus it was no mere restatement of some existing religious, philosophical, or medical position, it was a fundamental return to primitive Christianity. The world scarcely realized this at the time, it scarcely realizes it today. Yet it is for the very reason that Christian Science touches life at every point, that so much antagonism has been expressed toward it and its discoverer. If Mrs. Eddy had been satisfied with a mere restatement of some phase of religion or philosophy, she might have stirred the academic doves for a brief space, and then the effect of her efforts would have passed away. It was because she insisted on a practical demonstration of her theory that the opposition came. As she herself so truly writes, on page 410 of *Science and Health*, "The Scriptures say, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' showing that Truth is the actual life of man; but mankind objects to making this teaching practical."

Yet it is precisely because the theory of Christian Science is capable of passing into practice that it has achieved its results. Mrs. Eddy herself saw it spread round the world. That itself was a remarkable achievement. But when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, it is a yet more remarkable achievement. In the year 1866 she stood alone, the one Christian Scientist on the planet. Yet in just over half a century she built up the movement which, because the Truth on which it is founded is independent of organization, is incapable of destruction, for Christian Science does not depend upon numbers, it depends upon demonstration. Mere numbers have never effected anything in the world, they are like the flowing and ebbing of the tide. They depend, that is to say, on the power which moves them, and only if the power is Principle can Principle be reflected in them. If it is Principle, then it is capable of demonstration, and a demonstrable knowledge of Principle is a thing which can never be destroyed. That was what Mrs. Eddy realized, and that was why she laid so much stress on healing. But by healing she meant not simply the healing of sickness, but the overcoming of everything which is unlike Principle.



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Birthplace of Mrs. Eddy, at Bow, near Concord

From an oil painting by E. T. Willing. Reproduced by permission of Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear. Copyright

Mary Baker Eddy

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY IS OUTLINED

While Big Loan Is Expected to Be Flashed in Fall the Responsible Minister Proposes to Forge Daily Borrowing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Perhaps the most important point to note in the French financial policy is the determination of the responsible Minister to refrain from "daily loans." There will probably be a big loan floated in the fall, which is expected to be the last for some time. This is in contrast with the policy of the last few years, when Mr. Briand several months ago that for the next 10 years there would have to be regular loans.

There is to be in the budget of 1922, shortly to be deposited for examination, a serious attempt to compress expenses. France cannot support war budgets. That of 1921, Mr. Doumer points out, reached over 4,000,000,000 francs.

No new taxes are envisaged. But, in spite of great agitation and opposition, the Finance Minister sticks to his intention of increasing the tax on trade turnover. This tax was originally estimated to bring in nearly 5,000,000,000 francs a year. It was afterward reduced to something under 3,000,000,000 francs. It has, in fact, produced about 160,000,000 francs a month, instead of the 340,000,000 francs expected on the revised estimate. There are many business men and deputies who believe that the tax is a failure and should be abandoned, but apparently it is not only to be maintained, after all, but to be increased to 1½ or perhaps 2 per cent.

Ordinary Budget

The ordinary budget for next year does not show any serious diminution, but then the ordinary budget will not be supplemented by other budgets. The expenditure is calculated at about 25,000,000,000 francs (roughly \$2,000,000,000). The receipts are reckoned to be 17,000,000,000 francs from taxes; 500,000,000 francs from the liquidation of stocks; 1,500,000,000 francs from the special tax on war profits; and 3,500,000,000 francs from the sale of a new central treasury bond. There is thus a deficit of 2,000,000,000 francs which is hoped to be made up by a severe cutting down of the expenses as now provisionally set forward. It is especially interesting to observe that all kinds of special accounts which it is difficult to control and which throw all budgetary calculations out of gear are to be abolished this year and an effort is made to establish a normal budgetary system.

Further, Mr. Doumer now appears to favor the emission of local loans. They will be issued by the towns, the departments, the co-operative societies, groups of inhabitants, and other interested persons and communities. The state is to guarantee the payment of interest out of the annuities received from Germany. It is this kind of loan which is to take the place of the big state loans which have hitherto been applied to the exceptional needs of France consequent upon the need of repairing the northern regions—for which France has already advanced over 40,000,000,000 francs (a \$5,000,000,000). There is a certain confidence that Germany will meet her obligations. In this way it is hoped to free the French Exchequer from further exceptional calls on its resources, since the payment of interest will be made out of the indemnities and the actual repayments will not be a direct charge on the state. Thus France will get back to a single budget instead of having to meet three budgets as at present. The ordinary budget can be met by taxation.

Expenditures This Year

When it is remembered that this year the minimum responsibilities in the way of expenditure of France is 55,000,000,000 francs, against which she can only raise in a normal manner 30,000,000,000 francs, it will be seen what an enormous stride is made if only these exceptional charges can be taken off the Exchequer. France will be left with an ordinary budget of 25,000,000,000 francs, and though there is still a deficit, it will be comparatively trivial.

There is to be a more rigorous supervision of expenditure, and experts rejoice at the end of that indefensible system which permitted the establishment of a number of special accounts. It is, of course, possible that this year in carrying out his intentions and in reaching anything like equilibrium, but it is certain that progress will be registered.

Thus simplified—with the disappearance of the special budget and the suppression of special accounts—the problem is relatively easy, and the outlook suddenly appears brighter. It is true that against the 25,000,000,000 francs of expenditure the Finance Minister cannot hope for more than 17,000,000,000 francs from taxation. The remaining 8,000,000,000 francs can be raised in various ways. There are stocks to be sold. There are dues on war profits to be paid. And there are Treasury bonds issued for two years at 6 per cent. It should not be impossible, by severe curtailment of expenses to strike a balance.

It will be as a final attempt to consolidate the floating debt that a big loan will be issued in the fall. It is satisfactory to hear the Finance Minister pronounce against the issue of any more paper money. What is more satisfactory is the bringing forward of next year's budget so early that it may be thoroughly studied.

DIVIDENDS

American Acceptance Corporation declared a special dividend of 1 per cent on common, payable September 2 to stock of September 20, and quarterly of 1 per cent on 2 per cent preferred, payable September 24 to stock of September 2.

Dodge Steel Pulley Corporation, quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 21. Gillette Safety Razor, quarterly of \$3.50, payable September 1 to stock of July 30.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 3½ per cent, payable August 1 to stock of July 25. Lowell Electric Light, quarterly of \$3.50, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Pittsburgh Oil & Gas has deferred action on this dividends due at this time. Quarterly payments of 12½¢ a share have been made for some time on this issue, the last disbursement being made May 10.

Beechnut Packing, quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

The Edmond Mills, quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred and of 1½ per cent on common, payable August 1 to stock of July 28.

Thomas G. Plant of Boston, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 30 to stock of July 15.

National Biscuit of New York, quarterly of 1½ per cent on common and preferred. Common payable October 15 to stock of September 30, and preferred payable on August 31 to stock of August 17.

Amalgamated Sugar, passed regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent preferred due at this time.

Sierra Pacific Electric, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Burns Brothers of New York, quarterly of 2½ per cent on common, payable August 15 to stock of August 1, and of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 21.

CRUDE RUBBER

GROWS STRONGER

NEW YORK, New York.—Spot crude rubber is quoted in the open market at 15½ cents a pound, up ¼ cent from the record low of 11 cents, at which some small lots changed hands last week.

The advance is attributed mainly to the reports from abroad that the Dutch and English growers have agreed on a further 35 per cent curtailment in production. This is in addition to 25 per cent cut put into effect the latter part of 1920.

It is also understood that the Dutch Government will arrange to finance any of the growers who need assistance along these lines. A number of larger companies, viz., United States Rubber, Goodyear and Goodrich are said to be buying rubber in the East for delivery next year.

BRITISH EXTERNAL

DEBT IS REDUCED

LONDON, England.—On March 31 for the year 1919, the external debt for the United Kingdom was £1,364,550,000, which, during the next year was reduced by £26,138,000 to £1,338,412,000. During the year ended March 31, 1921, the debt was further reduced by £117,151,000 to the total of £1,221,261,000, making a total net decrease in the two years of £203,287,000.

The chief outstanding creditor is the United States, with the sum of \$772,704,000, and Canada is next in the total, with \$253,339,000. Loans from certain allied governments are lumped together in the total of £125,500,000, an increase of £13,000,000, the only increase in the whole of the return.

MUNICIPAL LOANS

UNUSUALLY HIGH

NEW YORK, New York.—In the first half of 1921 long-term borrowing by states and municipalities reached the unusual total of \$499,027,375, or at a rate of about \$1,000,000,000 a year, according to the Daily Bond Buyer. June shows the largest total, due to the flotation of several large issues, the most important of which was the \$171,000,000 of New York state bonds. New Jersey was the second largest borrower, selling \$17,000,000 bonds.

The following shows sales of state and municipal bonds in June and six months ending June 30 for 10 years:

	June	Six months
1921	\$116,948,850	\$499,027,375
1920	45,931,274	948,921,921
1919	93,238,475	948,588,442
1918	20,532,506	123,650,828
1917	30,411,069	218,111,873
1916	47,451,192	245,498,820
1915	104,637,010	317,159,086
1914	40,250,140	318,244,620
1913	26,112,318	221,787,845
1912	45,038,957	291,390,950
1911	78,977,088	278,968,980

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of the 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Thurs. Wed. ago	Month	Year
10 highest grade	79.19	-10	+1.89
10 2d grade rls.	75.40	-15	+2.11
10 pub. util. bonds	72.78	-14	+2.81
10 ind. bonds	84.57	-23	+10
Combined aver.	74.73	-11	+1.45

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steadily yesterday, July 12-22, October 12-30, December 12-32, January 12-35, March 12-38. Spot quiet, middling 12.75.

RESULTS OF WORLD COTTON MEETINGS

Ter Meulen Plan for International Credits Was Among the Resolutions Indorsed at Conference Held in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Among the important resolutions passed by the second World Cotton Conference at Liverpool and at Manchester were those favoring the Ter Meulen plan for international credits, and endorsing the scheme for the rehabilitation of Austria as laid out by the provisional economic and financial committee of the League of Nations.

The conference held its second session during one of the most depressing periods which the industry has ever experienced, quite a contrast to the boom season which furnished the background at the first meeting in New Orleans, United States of America, in October, 1919.

Delegates were present from all the nations particularly interested in cotton and cotton goods, with the exception of Germany and Russia. A large part of the American delegation, which included over one hundred delegates, were manufacturers. There were also a number of representative growers, merchants, bankers, and engineers.

Sir Drummond Fraser, administrator of the Ter Meulen scheme, set forth the merits of this plan at one of the early meetings of the conference. The provisional economic and financial committee of the League of Nations has concentrated its efforts on the establishment of the Ter Meulen plan, and has taken the first steps in this program in Austria, where a scheme has been laid out and accepted by the Austrian Government. It is hoped that this will rapidly stabilize financial conditions in that country. However, unless the Allies and the United States are willing to accept an arrangement whereby the payment of Austrian debts to them will be postponed for 20 years, it is considered to be impossible to put this scheme into operation.

Financing of Shipments

Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in his paper on "Financing American Cotton for European Use," pictured the difficulties which American bankers are encountering in the financing of shipments of American cotton to Europe. His opinion was that the Edge bank proposition, which is one American way of meeting these difficulties, and the Ter Meulen scheme, which has received general approval in Europe, can be made to work in connection with each other.

Another resolution which was passed dealt with the question of a universal standard for American cotton. A paper presented by William R. Meadows, of the United States Department of Agriculture, set forth the desire of American cotton interests to obtain the establishment of a universal standard for American cotton.

All opinions expressed during the conference heartily favored the proposition. Under the present arrangement there are two standards in use, that of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which has been established for 20 years or more, and the more recently developed Department of Agriculture standard. Due to the fact that the Liverpool standard is not accessible for the use of the American exporters, confusion results when Liverpool buyers place their orders in America and much of the arbitration conducted by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is made necessary on account of the lack of a universal standard.

A paper read by M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, gave a survey of hours of labor in the textile industry in the principal countries of the world. The survey dealt only with the hours of work as laid down by law or in agreements between employers and workers, and not with hours as at present actually worked in the textile industry.

Other Resolutions

Other adopted resolutions proposed the formation of national research associations, an international research council, and an international cotton growers' society; urged all governments to forward current cotton statistics to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; urged improved baling for American cotton, and the strict adherence to contracts.

A prominent cotton manufacturer stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he thought the cotton industry should work toward the ideal of a fully representative world conference, which would include representatives from Germany and Russia, employees as well as employers, women delegates to represent the point of view of the women and children operatives in the textile mills, and also that of the consumer, as women are ultimately the largest buyers of cotton goods.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat advanced to the highest prices which the September and December deliveries have yet touched this season yesterday, closing quotations being 1 to 1½ points higher, with July at 1.31, September 1.32½, December 1.36½. Corn showed fractional gains with September 62, December 50½. Higher quotations on hogs gave firmness to provisions. July pork 1.28½, September 1.29½, July barley 67½, July hard 11.85, September 11.95, October 12.07, July rye 11.65, September 11.27, October 11.07.

GERMAN TRADERS ACCEPTING LEVY

Exporters to Take 74 Per Cent of Value of Goods—Trade With Britain Is Resumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—German exporters are accepting the terms of the Reparation Act levy of 26 per cent, so that the exchange of commodities between Great Britain and Germany may now be resumed. The Chemical and Dyestuff Traders Association, authorized by the Treasury, stated that the German Government has definitely accepted and agreed to carry out the obligation to refund to German exporters the 26 per cent to be paid direct to the British customs by British importers as a reparation levy on German goods coming into the United Kingdom.

The association further states that reports received from members show that some of the large German firms, who formerly refused to export goods to the United Kingdom unless prepaid in full, had now informed British firms that they are prepared to accept 74 per cent of the value and to rely on their own government refunding to them the 26 per cent deducted at this cost for payment to the British customs. The amount received by the British Treasury in this way, to date, is only £48,000.

STABLE UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Business on the stock exchange was slow yesterday, but the undertone of the markets was stable.

Oil-edged securities were quiet and weaker as a result of the holiday at Paris. There was little feature to French loans, with dealings limited.

Home rails were neglected but a firmer undertone prevailed on dividend announcements. Dollar descriptions were listless but held well in sympathy with the New York exchange on repurchasing. Argentine rails rallied from the lowest.

Changes in oil shares were narrow and mixed, owing to adjustments. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 7-16 and Mexican Eagle 5½. Kaffirs were steady with prices holding around previous levels. In the industrial group Harpers was shown in spots. Hudson's Bay 3-16.

Consols for money 47½, Grand Trunk 4½, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 37½d. per ounce, money 3½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 4½ per cent; three months' bills 5½ per cent.

FURTHER DROPS IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Steels, equipments, oils and junior rails were especially susceptible to pressure in yesterday's dull and contracted stock market, dropping from 1 to 5 points. Further marked depreciation of prices occurred in the last hour. United States Steel, leading coals and motor accessories declined the most. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 238,200 shares. The close was heavy.

Mexican Petroleum 103½, off ¼; Studebaker 79, off ¼; Steel 71½, off 1¼; General Electric 120½, off 2½; Baldwin 12, off 1½.

BIG SALE OF HIDES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The reported sale of 350,000 hides at prices from 10 to 13 cents, besides the importance of the operation itself is regarded as significant for two particular reasons. One is that such a purchase reflects the confidence of the buyers in improving conditions and the other is that it is taken to mean better prices in the hide market, for the sale practically cleans the market of desirable stock. Some of the stock is for export trade. The Central Leather Company is said to be the largest single buyer.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's show completion of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$5,680,297,835, a decrease of 26.5 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 27.8 per cent from a year ago.

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LONDON

FACTORY GROWTH IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Large Expansion in Manufacturing Is One Result of the War That Reduced Supply and Upset Transportation Facilities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Dutch East Indies were hitherto almost exclusively the country of petroleum, of plantations and of tin mining. The confusion, however, which rose in international trade transport, as a consequence of the great war, brought far-reaching changes. The importation of European manufactures had become gradually more difficult and later almost impossible, so that it was found necessary to supercede these by principally American and Japanese products and a tendency became evident to manufacture in Dutch India itself those goods formerly obtained from abroad. Success followed and the colony is already beginning to win in factory industry its own position.

From government side, everything possible is being done to promote the industrial development of the country. We may also refer to the formation of the company Nederlandsche Industriële Syndicaat (Dutch-Industrial Syndicate), the aim of which is to promote, by joint action the interests of Netherlands Indian industry, while the company Nederlandsche Indische Jaarbeurs (Yearly Dutch-Indian Commercial Fair), formed in 1918, also contributes to the industry of the Dutch East Indies.

Here we may deal shortly with some special branches of this new industrial activity. The machine industry limits repair of existing factory machines. Till a short time ago, the raw materials for this industry came from abroad, but, through the establishment of smelting furnaces in south Sumatra, this will probably cease. The machine industry is still seriously handicapped by the want of skilled labor. An attempt is being made to remedy this by the establishment of training schools for natives.

The manufacture of edible oils has considerably increased during the last few years. The great companies have begun to specialize in the refining of oil. This branch of industry has increased so considerably that it will be necessary to augment the copra production by the planting of coconut palms. The manufacture of soap is connected with the production of oils, and already many manufacturers are devoting their attention to it. Bricks and roof tiles are made at Rembang and at Bandoeng. The number of these factories, under European management, is continually increasing.

At Bandoeng there is a factory of preserved foods which also supplies the army. Leather tanning would be assured of a good future by the introduction of expert management. Ropes are made in Java by hand, in south Sumatra by machine. Building material, such as cement, cement tiles and trass, are already produced, while other factories turn out artificial marble and pumice-stone cement. The number of lime kilns is increasing. Sugar factories, rice-hulling mills and arrowroot factories are met with in great numbers. In a few factories, on a small scale, chocolate is made.

The manufacture of volatile oil and alkalis is increasing in importance. The number of mineral water, lemonade and ice factories is very large. The existing macaroni factory has already been considerably extended. With regard to chemical materials, there is prepared in the Dutch East Indies, oxygen, carbonic acid, iodine, sodium bisulphide, sulphur, sulphur carbide and calcium carbide. The number of gas and electricity factories is steadily increasing. There is a textile factory in connection with the prison at Cheribon. The establishment of a private factory is under consideration. Printing and bookbinding works and factories for office utensils are continually increasing in number and extent.

In Bandoeng and Sourabaya there are factories of rubber articles for which a good future is promised. And, last but not least, within the next months, the First Dutch-Indian Glass works are to be erected on the west coast of Sumatra, under special protection of the government. The manager is sailing for Holland in order to bring over from here skilled workmen and up-to-date machinery.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission granted authority to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway for the acquisition of the Wisconsin & Northern Railroad, for the consideration of \$3,339,500.

A Paris cable reports that a new oil company, known as the Compagnie des Huiles, has been formed in France. The new corporation is understood to be a subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation of the United States.

The Greek Government announces the conclusion of the new loan of 150,000,000 drachmas from the National Bank. Directors of that institution plan to go to London to try to get a private loan from English bankers.

Bethlehem Steel Company has recently closed a contract with Toronto for 4000 tons of girder rails and 500 tons of rails.

Chinese Eastern Railway has decided to issue bonds for approximately \$20,000,000. Of this amount about \$9,000,000 will be given to the Chinese Government for an old debt of \$4,000,000 and the remainder will be purchased by Japanese interests, who will thus gain control of the line.

Japan at present is building about 30,000 tons of shipping a month, mainly in fulfillment of contracts concluded during the war. Very few new orders have been placed lately and it is expected, therefore, that in the second half of the year new construction will further decrease, and that the average for the whole year will be about 20,000 tons a month.

The government of Chile is about to seek a loan of 25,000,000 pesos in gold and 50,000,000 pesos in paper currency at 8 per cent for five years. The loan will probably be taken up immediately by Chile bankers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	July	July
U S 1st 3½s	88.50	84.30
U S 1st 4s	87.12	87.00
U S 1st 4½s	88.92	86.94
U S 2d 4s	87.12	87.12
U S 2d 4½s	87.12	87.12
U S 3d 4½s	87.12	87.12
U S 4th 4½s	87.12	87.12
U S 5th 4½s	87.12	87.12
U S 6th 4½s	87.12	87.12
Argentina 5s, 1909	87.12	87.12
Belgium gold notes 5s, 1920	93	93
Belgium external 7½s, 1915	100½	100½
Belgium external 5s, 1911	95½	95½
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex, 1916	95½	95½
Brazil 5s, 1911	95½	95½
Chile external 5s, 1911	95½	95½
Chile 5s & 2 ex, A, 1911	95½	95½
Danish 5s & 2 ex, B, 1916	95½	95½
Denmark 5s, 1915	101	100½
Denmark Copenhagen 5½s, 1914	78½	78½
Dominican Republic 5s, 1915	80	80
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1920	91½	87½
Dom of Can 10-yr ts, 1920	91½	91½
Dom of Canada 5s, 1911	87½	87½
France, Bordeaux 5s, 1914	80	79
France, Lyons 5s, 1914	80	80
France, Marseilles 5s, 1914	80	80
France, Paris 5s, 1911	100	99½
French Government 7½s, 1911	99½	99½
French Government 5s, 1915	99½	99½
Japan 5s, 1911	89½	89½
Japan 1st 4½s, 1915	84½	84½
Japan 2d 4½s, 1915	84½	84½
Japan, Tokio 5s, 1912	89½	89½
Mexico 5s, 1915	45½	45½
Norway 5s, 1915	103	102½
Norway, Bergen 5s, 1915	95½	95½
Norway Christiania 5s, 1915	95½	95½
Sweden 5s, 1915	84½	84½
Switzerland 5s, 1915	105½	105½
Switzerland, Bern 5s, 1915	95½	95½
Switzerland, Zurich 5s, 1915	95½	95½
U K of G Brit, 5½ ct, 1922	98½	98½
U K of G Brit, 5½ ct, 1923	98½	98½
U K of G Brit, 20-yr 5½s, '37	84½	84½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.62½	\$3.63	\$4.8665

This information has been received by J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in a cable message from A. R. de Joannis, vice-president of the French federation. The message follows:

"If France is defeated by India in the Davis Cup preliminary, Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the best man player available and I will sail on July 23. This is official and final."

FASCISTI AS A LAW
UNTO THEMSELVES

They Summarily Force Down the
Prices of Foods and Prevent
an Army Deserter From Tak-
ing Seat in Italian Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Fascisti have not been long in making a name for themselves in the new Italian Chamber. First, their leader, Mr. Mussolini, declined, with some of his followers, to attend the first sitting because, having "Republican tendencies," they found it inconsistent to listen to the King reading his speech from the Throne. Then, even before the speaker of the Chamber, Mr. de Nicola, had been re-elected, and while there was as yet no one to protect the liberty of members, they seized the "Communist" deputy for Turin, Mr. Miliakovic, who had deserted from the army during the war (to which he was opposed), and, with revolvers in their hands, hurried him out of the Parliament house.

This incident simply served to unite Communists, Socialists and Roman Catholics against them in defense of the privileges of assembly. No one agreed with Mr. Miliakovic's opinions on desertion, but it was pointed out that, desertor or no, he had been elected to Parliament, and, as long as the law allowed deserters to be elected, had a right to sit. Both the Premier and the speaker strongly expressed their intentions of protecting members from violence, and even the Fascisti seem to have seen that in this hasty action they had gone too far.

Bill Against Deserters

One member has already given notice of a bill to render deserters ineligible; and the presence of a deputy, who like the poet Alcaeus and Horace, "threw away his shield" on the day of battle, is naturally distasteful to a Chamber which contains many men decorated with the gold medal for valor.

The parliamentary history of both Great Britain and Italy shows that constituencies resent the exclusion of even undesirable deputies whom they may have elected. In the '60s of the last century Northampton repeatedly elected Mr. Bradlaugh, whom the House of Commons had declared ineligible, because he would not take the oath in the first decade of the present century Trappani repeatedly elected Mr. Nesi, whom the Italian Chamber had excluded because he had been sentenced to the loss of civil rights for a certain period. Certainly, if the excluding by force any deputy to whom a section of the electorate is attached, it would be the end of parliamentary government.

The Fascisti have sought to impose their ideas outside Parliament also. At Naples they visited the restaurants, and ordered the proprietors to reduce their prices by 50 per cent, threatening to punish the recalcitrant and executing their threats. In Rome they issued a manifesto, demanding the reduction of the high prices still charged for food and many other articles, to the consideration of the shopkeepers. Instances of huge profits, in one case of 1100 per cent, had been published on the eve of this manifesto, and the public had, therefore, some reason to complain of extortion. But this forcible fixture of prices by a self-constituted group of individuals with no legal authority might lead to "grave injustice," and make the shopkeeper think that there was, from his standpoint, little to choose between the Fascisti, who make him sell at a loss, and the Bolsheviki, who raid his store. Had the municipal authorities intervened there would have been no need for these forcible measures, inconsistent with the security of constituted society.

The Superfluous Bureaucracy

The first bill introduced into the new Parliament is that for the reform of the superfluous, but underpaid, civil service. For a fortnight Italy, and especially the capital, was practically isolated from the rest of the world, owing to obstruction of the postal, telegraphic, and telephone employees. For a fortnight no newspapers were delivered, and hardly any letters; telegrams, if accepted—and they were not always accepted—took days to arrive; the telephone was dumb, and the sole means of communication was by private messenger.

Mr. Giolitti, a former civil servant himself before he entered politics, took a firm line on this question. To have treated all that the civil servants wanted would have been to lose the budget with a burden greater than it could bear. To have given in to their demands would have further undermined discipline, already much shaken, and never, as Tasso said, "a Latin virtue." The veteran Premier was not sorry of an excuse for dismissing a number of the obstructionists, especially supernumeraries taken on during the war, for in Italy, even before the war, new bureaucracy was about twice as large as necessary. This phenomenon is most marked in the centralized service of the capital, which, like Washington, is not a commercial but an official center—a city which consumes but does not produce.

At the same time, while the number of the civil service needs cutting down, the pay of those who remain requires raising; for how the Italian employee lives in these days is a problem. He is much worse off than the artisan, whose weekly pay sometimes equals that of a soldier in the army. In many cases he has a family to support, so that before the 27th of the month—pay day—arrives, his small budget is apt to be exhausted. Yet the problem of increasing the salaries of officials is difficult. Mr. Giolitti in his year of office, with great efforts, re-

duced the deficit to 4,000,000,000 lire; but the state railways last year were run at a loss, and money should be spent upon their rolling stock. The Roman Catholic Party, in particular, has championed the cause of the civil service, and such is the influence of its 106 votes in the Chamber that its aid is very valuable. Power officials, better paid—that is the ideal for Italy.

Montenegrin Legion Disbanded

One expense has just been eliminated since 1919 for the maintenance of the Montenegrin Legion at Gaeta. By a convention, made that year, the Italian authorities undertook to pay for the support of a number of "Montenegrins"—not all of them came from Montenegro proper, but many from the adjacent Herzegovina—who had declined to enter the Jugo-Slav service. But of late times quarrels broke out between these military refugees, whose superabundant leisure was spent in political discussions in the cafes of Gaeta.

The Black Montenegrins have for five centuries been a nation of Homeric heroes, "better at the war cry" than at the arts of peace. Like all Balkan peoples, they are "warlike" in the Bulgarian sense; they enjoy a discussion on politics, whenever they have nothing to do. In the present forlorn condition of Montenegrin royalty—a boy king in exile, a feminine regency and a growing tendency on the part of the officials to come to terms with Jugo-Slavia—Montenegrin politics are apt to be wholly personal, and to become a fight for or against some prominent local man, in this case the Premier in partibus, John Plamenatz.

These feuds became troublesome; the people of Gaeta complained of the rise of prices, due to the presence of so many foreigners with money to spend, and the Italian Government has solved the question by sending home all these Montenegrins who had not already received journey money from the Jugo-Slav authorities. Thus ends the history of Montenegro—a sorry termination of a glorious epic, which Gladstone declared to have been finer than that of Sparta. But so small, and so poor, a country as Montenegro could not live, except on subsidies, under modern conditions.

Montenegrin Connections

Patriarchal society ended there in 1905 with the grant of a Constitution; emigration to America was the final transformation into a new order of things. There are Italians who still cherish the idea of an independent Montenegro, some from sentimental and historic reasons, others because the Queen of Italy is a Montenegrin, but most from a desire to have a counterpoise to Yugoslavia in the Balkans. But Montenegro could not have existed as an Italian outpost any more than Albania, for the Balkan peoples all dislike foreign interference. Thus, there was no longer any reason for the continuance of the Gaeta Legion, and there will be no more of those internecine quarrels between Montenegrin parties which necessitated the intervention of the Italian police, even in other cities besides Gaeta.

Italy has not yet, like Great Britain and France, officially recognized the amalgamation of Montenegro with Jugo-Slavia. But her recognition will doubtless come, despite the opposition of the Bolognese professors, Jugo-Slavians, if wise, will allow the Montenegrins to manage their local affairs in their own way and give employment to the existing Montenegrin officials. For the Black Mountain is on a different plane of civilization from Belgrade, and still more, Agrani, and has had a very different history and evolution from those of Serbia or Croatia, just as the Highlands in 1745 from the Lowlands or England.

COMMITTEE OF
100,000 SOUGHT
Massachusetts League of Women
Voters Plans Campaign of
Education for Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Calling for a committee of 100,000 Massachusetts women to promote actively the sentiment demanding reduction of armament by international agreement, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the committee on reduction of armament of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, has issued instructions to the various state branches to pass resolutions urging President Harding to take this step. She suggests that a letter of strong approval of President Harding's step would be helpful as showing the sentiment of the women voters of Massachusetts.

"Let us be able to have 100,000 women on this committee before the year is done," says Mrs. Bird. "Do your part and remind your women, all women, that bloodshed in another war or money wasted will be on their heads." Mrs. Bird urges that there be no slacking in the effort to build up public opinion for world disarmament in its expression. It is expected that active work toward organizing the proposed committee of 100,000 women will be started at once.

Rejoicing in the announcement that President Harding had taken the initial step in the world movement finally to end war, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters sent its congratulations to the President in these words: "We rejoice over the step you have taken for limitation of armament and wish to express our deep satisfaction and gratitude."

LOWER DINING-CAR PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Dining-car prices have dropped 25 per cent since the war, and will be reduced further, according to T. A. Dempsey, president of the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents, in session here.

SOLUTION SOUGHT
OF RACE PROBLEM

Federal Church Council Forms
Commission to Deal with Re-
lations of Whites and Negroes,
Both Socially and Industrially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—In order to consolidate the influence of the churches in bringing about better relations between the white and Negro races in the United States, the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America has established a new commission on Negro churches and race relations, under the chairmanship of John J. Eagan of Atlanta, Georgia, president of the Atlantic Council of Churches. A vice-chairman is to be named from the Negro churches. The commission includes about 1000 leading representatives of the white and Negro churches, the majority resident in the south. In view of the recent riot in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the revival of the Ku-Klux Klan, and disclosures concerning Negro peonage, this commission is considered timely.

At the initial meeting held recently in Washington, District of Columbia, it was agreed that the churches can not accept the frequent statements that inter-racial conflict is inevitable, that the races should be segregated, or that any race is meant to have special privileges which are to be denied to others. The Christian solution, the committee agreed, lies in the races living together in mutual helpfulness, service and good will. The general problem of work formulated included the assertion of the sufficiency of the Christian solution of religious in America and the duty of all churches to consider carefully this question; provision of a central clearing house and meeting place for churches and all Christian agencies dealing with race relations; and encouragement and support of their activities along this line; promotion of mutual confidence and acquaintance both nationally and locally between the white and Negro churches, especially by state and local conferences between white and Negro ministers, Christian educators and others for consideration of common problems; alignment of the sentiment of the Christian churches against mob violence, and enlistment of their support in a campaign of education for at least five years; the securing and distribution of accurate knowledge of racial relations and racial attitudes in general, and consideration of particular situations; development of a public conscience to secure suitable provisions for the education, housing, recreation, etc., of the Negro; to support the commission of inter-racial cooperation in its efforts to establish local inter-racial committees; and to secure the presentation of the race relations problem at as many church gatherings as possible throughout the country.

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FRANKLIN BROUGHAM
Overhauled and newly painted, battery and top new, month's work for all occasions; estimated price; owner's car, with drivers, A. C. and W. Williams, Jr., 1111 Broadway, tel. 8842, 8843, or 5155-W. Copy.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Palmyra, New York, and its branches, are holding a series of lectures at 10:45 a. m. Subject: For the Mother Church of the Christian Science movement, "Life." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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adoption of the 44-hour week, to become effective May 1, 1921, after more than a year of negotiation. Now, after abiding by their agreement for two months, the employers decided to abandon it and revert to the 48-hour week, and in addition operate their plants as "open shops." In addition, the men claim that as members of the Winnipeg Typothetae, the master printers are affiliated with the open shop division of the United Typothetae of America and thus controlled by a foreign organization.

While it is stated on good authority that 17 of the 57 shops in the city have adopted the 44-hour week and are continuing business, the employers' association maintains that 95 per cent of the shops are holding out against the men. Some of the shops affected provide lunches on the premises for those employees whom they have taken on since the present situation developed, and in at least one case, each girl employee has been promised one full day off a week with pay, thus making her hours of work a week less than 44 hours, as the union requests.

VOLUNTARY WAGE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—A voluntary offer to accept a reduction of wages amounting to 80 cents a day has been made to their employers by the members of local 483 of the paper hangers union. Practically all the men engaged in this work in the city are members of this union.

MORE RENTS ARE REDUCED

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NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut.—Reductions of 10 per cent in rents by several individual landlords followed the reductions of from 25 to 30 per cent made by the New Britain Housing Corporation which owns more than 200 houses and bungalows.

WINNIPEG STRIKE

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The claim of the employees is that the master printers agreed to the

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FOR SALE—Six and one-fourth acres near Cincinnati, Ohio; highway on north and east side of tract; C. O. Railroad on south side of tract; five acres from city street car line; about five miles from center of Cincinnati; well-built house on tract. Inquire of H. D. JAMES, 3042 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Glenview, 1914, recently overhauled; will sell for lowest cash offer. RD DANIELS, 13 Bond St., Boston. Dewey 2515-W.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

EUGENE GOOSSENS

Gives a Notable Orchestral Concert of Modern Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A notable orchestral concert of contemporary music was given by Eugene Goossens in Queen's Hall on June 7. Because he is himself a composer of resolutely modern tendencies, he wished to give an opportunity for the hearing of modern works, not timidly presented in the midst of accepted compositions, but placed before the public in a direct and audacious manner. Since the existing organizations were not available for such an enterprise he undertook the risk himself. The vast space of Queen's Hall was well-nigh filled; all the young English composers were present as well as Hansel de Falla and Sergei Prokofiev. There also were the critics in full force, directors of theaters or ballets like Serge de Diaghilev, and people of the world who pride themselves on welcoming novelties. The cheaper seats were filled with an ardent, sincere throng, thirsting for discovery.

The program contained the "Fantasie Espagnole" by Lord Berners, "The Forgotten Rite" by John Ireland, Maurice Ravel's latest work, "The Walts." Last, but not least, that admirable, violent and daring work of Igor Stravinsky, "The Rite of Spring," was given its first concert performance in London. Here was a program without compromise, without any possible misunderstanding. Eugene Goossens had not even taken the precaution to include a classical symphony or some other old work to bribe the public.

It must be added that he had gathered together for the performance of this program, more than 100 carefully chosen musicians. Possessing thus an admirable ensemble, one of the finest orchestras imaginable, he realized his intentions with a care, a mastery and a composure that place him at a bound in the front rank of conductors.

The program was perfectly devised not only as to the quality of the works but in regard to the duration of the concert, which lasted barely an hour and a half. "The Forgotten Rite" of John Ireland, is a short and rather traditional work of somewhat indefinite color, there is nothing revolutionary either in its ideas or in its orchestral treatment, and it provided a contrast between the two vividly colored works that were to follow.

The "Fantasie Espagnole" possesses, in addition to other merits, that of being the first English work of any value to take Spain as its theme. Lord Berners, who had at first been taken for a musical humorist, reveals himself in this work as the inventor of strong and spontaneous themes, and as an individual and unerring orchestra conductor.

In "La Valse" Ravel has conjured up a Vienna of the past, the aristocratic, frivolous and joyful Vienna of Johann Strauss. It is simply a waltz without any program, treated with the refinement of orchestration that may be expected of so minute and perfect a writer as Ravel. Here, perhaps, Eugene Goossens may have been slightly hampered by the very size of his orchestra, for Ravel's work does not need so large a force. The woodwind instruments were occasionally overshadowed by the abundance of strings, and the brass was here and there difficult to subdue; but this was a very small blemish in an otherwise beautifully balanced ensemble, which was conducted with a suppleness, an exactitude and, it must be said, with an enthusiasm that is too rarely found in conductors.

The great triumph of the evening was the performance of Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." A few of those present at Queen's Hall remembered the violent scenes to which the work had given rise in Paris in 1913, when it was first presented by the Russian Ballet, and they also recalled how, a year later at the Montreux concerts, Paris made up for those intrigues by according it an enthusiastic reception. From 1914 onward, Stravinsky has probably never been given a warmer and more sincere welcome, nor a better interpretation than on this occasion. These deeply colored pictures of "Rage in Russia," where the acidity of harmony vies with the power and the variety of the rhythms that impose and entangle and combine themselves without losing anything of their individual value, may be disliked; one may feel inclined to protest against them with one's whole taste for a milder art, but it is impossible to escape the elemental power of the work.

"The Rite of Spring" was conducted in a masterful style, which the composer himself praised enthusiastically. Igor Stravinsky whose arrival in London was not originally planned until a few days later, had been persuaded by telegram to be present at the performance. In the interval that preceded "The Rite of Spring" an announcement was made that the composer, coming from Paris, had just arrived at the station, and the public was requested to allow the performance to be deferred a few minutes, in order that he might reach the hall in time. Stravinsky, lost amid the audience, listened to the performance of his work, but yielding to his friends' entreaties, and wishing to give Eugene Goossens a token of his gratitude, appeared on the concert platform at the end, in front of a full house, an audience standing up and applauding, recalling the two composers again and again, and so stirring the orchestra as to cause them to rise with enthusiastic hurrahs, intermingled with Latin bravos and muffled Russian acclamations.

There was more than one unforgettable experience in this concert given

by Eugene Goossens, and there is a promise of more to come, for he announces his intention of resuming these modern concerts in the autumn. And the enterprise holds even more than this immediate satisfaction. In this young conductor-composer, who has given proofs of his genius in such works as his string quartet, his songs, and his symphonic poem, "The Eternal Rhythm," is found a fine example of generous ardor and affection for his brothers in arms that recall the times when Liszt organized concerts in order to introduce works by Berlioz and Wagner.

An immediate result of the concert was a demand for a repetition on June 23. In response to the interest aroused by Goossens' concert-room performance of "The Rite of Spring," the work is to be staged by the Russian Ballet during their present season at the Prince's Theater.

THE FIRST STADIUM CONCERTS, NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Over \$8000 applauded Adolph Lewisohn, the donor of the Stadium, when he greeted them at the first of the summer concerts to be given under the auspices of The People's Institute. In the course of his address Mr. Lewisohn said: "We are pleased to be of service to our fellow-citizens of this city in offering these splendid concerts at a moderate entrance fee, so that a large public can avail itself of them, thus giving pleasure, recreation and education to large and intelligent audiences and making New York attractive to those who remain in the city. I am convinced that Mr. Hadley, one of our great American composers and musical conductors, will help us make these concerts a success."

Judging from the unusual angles presented at that first concert, July 7, there is every reason for Mr. Lewisohn's conviction. The program was an all-Wagner one: Overture, "Rienzi"; "Sounds of the Forest" from "Siegfried"; "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "The Twilight of the Gods"; "Wotan's Farewell" and "The Magic Fire" from "The Valkyries"; Prelude to "The Master Singers"; "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from "The Rhine Gold"; Prelude Song from "The Master Singers"; Overture, "Tannhäuser."

The rendition of that program was greeted by the audience with such insistent applause that four encores were played. Of these Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song" and Henry K. Hadley's "Violeta" from the ballet of "The Flowers" were given with especial charm. Mr. Hadley's composition, set in the lighter, more popular vein, has about it, nevertheless, a haunting theme which is treated by the composer in a surprisingly fascinating manner.

The opening number caught and held the attention from its first bars. Ever since its first public performance that number, "The Rienzi" overture, has been popular with orchestras and audiences. All its themes are taken from the opera itself which Wagner was inspired to write after reading Bulwer-Lytton's novel. That was in 1837, but the opera was not performed until 1842, when it was at once heralded a success. Its overture was first performed in this country in manuscript form at Boston in 1855. That overture and the "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from "The Rhine Gold," were, probably, the best readings of the evening. Mr. Hadley lost no opportunity for bringing out the color of the Valhalla music which is "glorified," according to John F. Runciman's description, "by a gorgeous accompaniment." Mr. Runciman goes on to say, "Here the composer gets his great chance and shows, like his own Donner, that he could strike a thunderbolt." It is difficult to imagine a more stirring reading than that given by Mr. Hadley in "The Sound of the Forest," a more perfect contrast than the transition to "The Melting Away of the Mists" and at the last, the interruption by the wall of "The Rhine Maidens" as they sorrow over the loss of their toy. Mr. Hadley has said that contrast is what he is always seeking in his own compositions, and his directing shows that he knows how, not only to seek, but to get contrasts out of an orchestra.

The last number of the program, the "Tannhäuser" overture, showed a considerable lack of unity, the string band being especially at fault. There were, here and there, other uncertainties, but all such slips must be forgiven when the circumstances, under which the concert was given, are remembered. In view of the little opportunity for preparation, the fact that the personnel of the orchestra was recruited in haste from a dozen or more cities and the uncertainty felt by the men as to the ultimate outcome of the labor trouble threatened by the local union, the results obtained by Mr. Hadley make this first concert of the Stadium season stand out as a pattern of grit and musicianship.

The second concert opened with Dvořák's Symphony No. 5 in E minor (from "The New World"). The number had progressed but a few bars before a better ensemble was seen. The string band had already begun to catch its stride and promises to equal the best in sonority of tone and ability to shade. The entire orchestra showed more spirit, especially coming to the front in the "scherzo, molto vivace," and the "allegro con fuoco" responding wholeheartedly to the energetic reading Mr. Hadley gave to these difficult movements. Mr. Hadley seemed to feel that he dared call upon his men more freely than he had on the first evening.

Mr. John Powell of Richmond, Virginia, was the soloist of the evening and he gave a masterly performance

to Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" for piano and orchestra. Mr. Powell's stage presence is one of such winning simplicity that, when he begins to play one is surprised by the mature distinction, power, and brilliance of his technique. The most difficult passages were given not merely as a bravura effort, but were delicately shaded and the audience approved so insistently that Mr. Powell responded with an encore, one of his own compositions, and this number, too, gave great pleasure.

There was an element of disappointment in Mr. Powell's appearance with the orchestra as it had been announced that his suite, "At the Fair" was to be given on the second half of the program. "Owing to the trouble with the local union," said Mr. Powell, "Mr. Hadley thought it better to postpone my suite. It is very intricate and needs more rehearsal than could be given before Friday evening."

Liszt's suite, "L'Allegretto," No. 1, was substituted and being part of the stock of every modern orchestra was well played. The program closed with a nicely shaded rendition of Liszt's symphonic poem, No. 3, "Les Préludes."

Mr. Hadley promises several novelties during his season at the Stadium. Besides Mr. Powell's suite, I expect to give Carl Busch's "Rhapsody-Negro Carnival," the score of which I have just received. The Plantation Song of Paul Lannin; the suite "Rhapsodie of Hendrika and 'Two Indian Dances' by Skilton. Thursday will be Symphony nights and Fridays will be devoted to Wagner."

Mme. Julia Clausen sang Sunday evening the ever present "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" from "Samson and Dalila" and the prelude and love death from "Tristan and Isolde."

Rafael Diaz, the tenor, sang Monday evening. Other soloists announced are Elias Breakin, the violinist; Clarence Whitehill; Mme. Helen Stanley; Leo Grinstein; Inez Barbour; Corcelius van Vliet; cellist; and the winners of the audition, contest, six or eight in number, all of whom are new before now recognition in New York.

LONDON SYMPHONY FUND CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The London Symphony Orchestra gave their annual endowment fund concert at Queen's Hall on June 20. Musically it was a brilliant affair. Albert Coates had returned from Italy to conduct, Miss Myra Hess was the soloist, and the orchestra seemed in splendid form. There could be nothing but praise for such a performance of Elgar's overture "Cockaigne" as that which opened the evening. Elgar is at heart a romanticist and Coates has felt truly the romance in "Cockaigne." He has a happy knack, when conducting this work, of securing effects that are not only bright-toned but sympathetic. While giving to the music its full measure of buoyancy and forthrightness, he never allows the scoring to become blatant, and he keeps space in his scheme for details which, under other conductors, have often been lost amid a hurly-burly of good-humored energy.

Miss Myra Hess followed with Mozart's concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in D minor. She is too fine an artist not to do well in every style, but certain styles suit her better than others, and though on general grounds one rejoices when she includes a big composition by Mozart in a program, there is also a slight shade of disappointment that she does not seem so intimately in touch with his work as she is, say, with that of Chopin or Rachmaninoff. But even if her interpretation felt something short of perfect, Mozart, it was yet full of charm and good sense, and her delicacy and witty precision in the last movement greatly delighted an audience. Sébastien's "Prometheus" stood next in the program. Here Miss Myra Hess was again the soloist, and proved ideal for the task. There have been so many performances of the work in London of late that it has become possible to feel familiar with the music and to compare one occasion with another, this conductor's reading with that one's interpretation. Koussevitzky undoubtedly produces the most overpowering effects, but Coates welds the work into a logical whole and emphasizes its purer philosophic aspects.

The fourth symphony in E minor by Brahms concluded the concert, and the unusual juxtaposition of works threw unexpected light upon a symphony which many people in England still regard as austere and obscure, notwithstanding that Brahms himself placed it high among his compositions. Heard next to Mozart, and rendered with that clarity which is one of Albert Coates' assets, the kinship of thought between Brahms and Mozart became plain, while the Scriabin work, with its copious program, threw into prominence the logic of Brahms. The whole symphony went well, but the slow movement stood out in a special serenity of beauty.

Miss Mary Garden has sent word from Paris to Chicago that she will sing no new roles this coming season. The revival of "Arlene of Barbe Bleue," which the Chicago Grand Opera Company was to give is to be postponed until season after next. Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," which is to be given in New York is also to be presented in Chicago and Georges Baklanoff and Lydia Lipkowska are to sing in it. Miss Garden says that Prokofiev's "Love of Three Oranges" will be given as well as Ravel's "Leure Espagnole"; in the latter opera, Baklanoff will sing the part of the Muleteer and Yvonne Gall that of the Wife.

VOCAL PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the principal obstacles in the development of choral music in the United States is the unfortunate attitude assumed by the average singer toward his or her art. There is certainly no form of the art of music in such a condition as the field of vocal music. Singing is the most convenient, and therefore the laziest form of musical endeavor, owing to the fact that the "instrument" is always at hand, requiring no outlay of funds previous to the beginning of lessons. It is, likewise, the only form of musical activity which may be carried on without a knowledge of music—paradoxical as this may seem. It is, nevertheless, an acknowledged fact that many of the so-called successful singers of the day know nothing of the theory of music, with the exception of a few elementary matters; nor do they appreciate the historical or dramatic side of the art. The public would be astonished if it knew the number of singers, well known in the musical world, who go to their teachers in order to have their parts taught to them, often purely by rote, and for the interpretation of musical phrases and dramatic effects. It is a mechanical process, and often one can tell the teacher by the singing of the pupil, for all his tenors sing the same aria the same way. These are facts.

No doubt the uncertain status of choral music in general is due to the lax methods that vocal teachers permit in the one-sided development of their pupils. The young student will spend many hours and considerable money in the development of his voice and completely neglect his general musical education and his ability to read music at sight, and then becomes a singer, well known in the musical world, who goes to his teachers in order to have their parts taught to them, often purely by rote, and for the interpretation of musical phrases and dramatic effects. It is a mechanical process, and often one can tell the teacher by the singing of the pupil, for all his tenors sing the same aria the same way. These are facts.

Let those who would be successful meditate on the philosophy herein expounded, and come to a full realization of the fact that music is a subject requiring constant study and assimilation—from which triflers should keep away. Patience, study, observation, and a receptive attitude are some of the principal qualities which the student requires in order to succeed.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—For some time past the question of the future of the New South Wales State Orchestra has been prominently before the public. Since last writing on this subject the government of New South Wales has changed. The Nationalist or wartime party has given place to a Labor government with only a mere working majority. In accord with expectations this government has decided that an orchestra which does not pay its way is something of a nuisance. The arguments put forward are very downright and utilitarian. The result is that the subsidy which was granted by the recent government some 15 months ago is to be withdrawn by the present government in August.

The public will be invited to guarantee small amounts in the form of 23 shares, payable in three yearly installments. The Liberal government of Victoria has promised to lend it aid and the Lady Northcote Permanent Orchestra Trust Fund of Melbourne will pool their resources for the general good. The newly financed orchestra could give 30 concerts yearly in Victoria, some fifty concerts in New South Wales, two short seasons in Adelaide, South Australia, and Brisbane, Queensland, and a three months' season in New Zealand. Mr. Verbruggen will be guaranteed a minimum salary of £2000.

Enthusiastic support of the scheme for maintaining the Verbruggen State Orchestra is being shown in New South Wales and Victoria, and meetings have approved of the establishment of a guarantee fund of £10,000 a year for three years, of which New South Wales would contribute £7000 a year and Victoria £3000, the amounts being raised by public subscription. The prospectus of the Orchestra Guarantee Fund, Limited, provides for 7000 23 shares, of which £12 would be paid on application, and £12 months later if required, and £12 months later if required. New South Wales would take up 5000 shares leaving 2000 for other states and New Zealand. Victoria would be entitled to 30 concerts a year and the orchestra would tour in New Zealand during the first three months of each year. To enable Mr. Verbruggen to remain at the head of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, prominent Australian conductors would assist the orchestra on occasions.

Establishment of a Prix de Rome for American composers, to consist of three years' residence abroad in Rome and Paris, along the lines of the present fellowships in architecture, painting, sculpture, and landscape architecture, has been announced by the American Academy in Rome, of 101 Park Avenue, New York City, through its president, William Rutherford Head. Three fellowships will be established, one to be awarded each year. The first was established in the name of Frederick A. Julliard, who pledged \$50,000 to support it. A number of other individual contributions were made toward the fund, and finally the Carnegie Corporation, through President J. R. Angell, of Yale University, completed the required sum. There will be one Prix de Rome winner in music composition each year, the fellowship providing three years of study and residence in Rome, or two in Rome and one in Paris for each fellow. The method of award will be similar to the existing fellowships.

There is no short cut to success in the musical profession. The study of the art of music is as profound as that of law. This is only too frequently forgotten, and the aspiring student, having heard a recital by a great artist, believes that two or three years under some high-priced instructor will put him in the same class. How impossible! It should also be remembered that many prominent musicians, who are specialists, have other accomplishments, musical and otherwise. Many conductors of large orchestras are instrumentalists of ability. Singers of repute are frequently pianists of skill. Some of the best instrumentalists are composers whose works appear on the leading symphony programs. There is certainly no isolating of one little narrow field of music and a dwarfed development within those limitations. It is all a part of a great whole, and that must be mastered before the individual may become a successful specialist.

At the present time the vocal field is on the lowest plane of musical endeavor. It is overrun with teachers, many of whom are uneducated and untrained musicians, who misguide and often seriously delay the development of unknown students. To be sure there are many worthy and efficient teachers, who have produced singers of standing, but the former class, who outnumber these, are definitely hindering choral progress.

It is a most difficult task to fill choral positions, owing to the conditions noted above. The standards in instrumental music are fairly well established, but in vocal music there seem to be none. The general desire to be a soloist, good or bad, and the unwillingness to submit to the years of necessary preparation are the false motives that inspire many vocal students.

Let those who would be successful meditate on the philosophy herein expounded, and come to a full realization of the fact that music is a subject requiring constant study and assimilation—from which triflers should keep away. Patience, study, observation, and a receptive attitude are some of the principal qualities which the student requires in order to succeed.

RECENT MUSIC IN LONDON REHEARSAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Patron's Fund rehearsal which took place at the Royal College of Music on June 15 proved to be one of the best that has been given for some time. Adrian Boult was conductor-in-chief, the new Queen's Hall Orchestra supplied the band, and five new works were rehearsed. They were a hopeful crop of compositions. Though none was impeccable, the general level stood high, and their virtues were positive as well as negative. On the negative side they were free from the turgid thought, motiveless emotion and inordinate length which have so often weighed down both music and its listeners at these rehearsals previously. On the positive side they were sincere, purposeful, and often illumined with real beauty. Each had something distinctive about it, and all were different.

The first, a war elegy by Ivor Gurney, is comparatively short but produces an impression of great aims. The themes are heartfelt and sincere, their treatment is grave and sensitive, and the opening and closing sections set forth delicately in austere tones by the middle, the music loses its grip and wanders around rather than holds the direct onward flow. It will probably gain by being rewritten.

In R. O. Morris' "Novellette" for orchestra, one detects the hand of a composer habituated to all the colors of the orchestra and fastidiously sparing in their use. There is indeed a curious affinity between his literary and musical styles, for the critical faculty pervades both. In the "Novellette" the melodies seem like folk tunes set forth delicately in austere tones by the woodwind. The harmonic problems that arise from the progression of the parts are solved with the taste of a gentleman and a scholar; and the whole effect is pleasing, reflective, and refined, with just a tang of acerbity.

Only one movement, the finale, was played from Thomas F. Dunhill's symphony. Referring in memory to the earlier portions of the work, played at previous rehearsals, one would judge this to be an admirable conclusion. The fact that the subject matter has some links with the type favored by Parry need not spoil its cheery charm. The orchestration seems over-rich; its effect is almost overpowering in a resonant hall.

A fox-trot for 26 players by Hugh Bradford proved a lively and well-managed affair. While it would obviously not have been written if Darius Milhaud had never done his Cinema Symphony, it stands well upon its own merits. The composer exhibits a long and unusual ability to think in long dance rhythms. The fox-trot is in two keys at once—one presumes to represent the partners—and they are cleverly opposed. The work is both audacious and delightful and the composer made a decided hit with it.

Eric Fog's Chinese suite, called "The Golden Valley," is lacking in continuity. As a succession of queer experiments in orchestration, however, there is quite a lot to be said on its behalf. If the composer develops ideas later on he will know how to use them.

BACH CHOIR IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

For the first time in its history the famous Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is to be heard in Philadelphia. It will come here on November 5 for a "one-day festival." The choir was induced to come by the active effort of Edward Bok, who prevailed upon Charles M. Schwab as president and Doctor Wolfe as leader of the choir to let it make the journey.

The director, Prof. Archibald T. Davidson, deserves the highest praise for having brought this choir to such a degree of perfection. But every individual member also deserves praise. The Harvard singers have shown France what can be done in this way—for, of course, the audiences were by no means exclusively American—the French came in throngs. On the Fourth of July the huge Trocadero, which is the biggest hall in Paris, was engaged. It is precisely in such a great hall that the full power of the club could be best appreciated. The whole European tour of the club has been a triumph.

HARVARD GLEE CLUB IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It would be somewhat absurd to attempt to appreciate from Europe the merits of the Harvard Glee Club which is so well-known in the United States. But it is, nevertheless, desirable to record the great success that it has enjoyed on its visit to Paris. It was at the Salle Gaveau that its first concert was given. At this, and at subsequent concerts, the hall was packed with an enthusiastic and distinguished audience. It may be doubted whether the club has ever had such an ovation. There were many reasons for this. First, there was, of course, the quality of the performance, but then there was the natural delight of Americans—and of Harvard men in particular—to have the opportunity of greeting this chorus.

There is very little choral singing as such in Paris, and the Harvard Glee Club was, therefore, all the more appreciated. The programs presented were of the most comprehensive character. Comprising, as they did, almost every kind of choral singing, they were interesting in themselves; and one of them is worth while presenting as a model for glee clubs, providing they can tackle the difficult and diverse compositions with something of the skill, the precision, the ensemble, the rising and falling, the soft and loud effects, of which the Harvard combination is capable. It is, therefore, reproduced:

"Adoramus Te," Giovanni Pierluigi Palestrina; "In Dulci Jubilo," Chant ancien; "Crucifixus," Antonio Lotti; "How a Rose," Michael Pretorius; "Miserere," Gregorio Allegri; "Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee," Johann Sebastian Bach; "Swabian Folk Song," Johannes Brahms; "Now Is the Month of Maying," Thomas Morley; "Come Again, Sweet Love," John Dowland; "Drake's Drum," Samuel Coleridge-Taylor; "Sérénade," Alexander Borodine; "Bedouin Song," Arthur Foote; "Love Songs," Johannes Brahms; "Hallelujah, Amen," George Friedrich Handel.

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ney. The singers themselves, however, were called upon to vote in ratification of the act of the executive committee. The choir is a democratic institution. In Benjamin Franklin's autobiography is a description of the pleasure he derived from hearing the singing of the Moravians at Bethlehem, with its accompaniment of flutes and other instruments. The performances of the Bach Choir, however, date back to 1900 only. Hitherto New York has been the only city except Bethlehem in which the singers have been heard. Sixteen Bach festivals have been given at Bethlehem, in the closing days of May or the first week in June. At each of these series of performances a feature has been the anticipatory playing of chorales from the belfry by the Moravian trombone choir, and these instrumentalists will come with the singers to Philadelphia. The trombone choir's records go back to 1754. If it had a variety of instruments, it would wear the palm for orchestral longevity from Harvard's century plant, the Plerian Sodality.

The choir will have the accompaniment of most of the roster of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and these instruments will be separately heard in such numbers as the second Brandenburg concerto or the suite in D.

HARVARD GLEE CLUB IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It would be somewhat absurd to attempt to appreciate from Europe the merits of the Harvard Glee Club which is so well-known in the United States. But it is, nevertheless, desirable to record the great success that it has enjoyed on its visit to Paris. It was at the Salle Gaveau that its first concert was given. At this, and at subsequent concerts, the hall was packed with an enthusiastic and distinguished audience. It may be doubted whether the club has ever had such an ovation. There were many reasons for this. First, there was, of course, the quality of the performance, but then there was the natural delight of Americans—and of Harvard men in particular—to have the opportunity of greeting this chorus.

There is very little choral singing as such in Paris, and the Harvard Glee Club was, therefore, all the more appreciated. The programs presented were of the most comprehensive character. Comprising, as they did, almost every kind of choral singing, they were interesting in themselves; and one of them is worth while presenting as a model for glee clubs, providing they can tackle the difficult and diverse compositions with something of the skill, the precision, the ensemble, the rising and falling, the soft and loud effects, of which the Harvard combination is capable. It is, therefore, reproduced:

THE HOME FORUM

Hills of Bow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Hills of Bow, Hills of Bow!
Twas you who helped the child to grow,
Who from the height of spiritual power
Dispensed the largess of a priceless dower;
Who brushed away Jehovah's frown,
And placed the cross beneath the crown.

Hills of Bow, Hills of Bow!
The child you nurtured longed to know,
To have the witness of a God at hand,
To hear His voice; to understand;
So she might show a world astray
The way of Science—watch and pray.

Beside the brook, beneath the tree
This little one alone with Thee,
Upon the rocky ledge at play
Would pause to hear what Thou didst say.

Such dainty feet, such tender hands!
To trample wrongs and burst sin's bands!
Hills of Bow, Hills of Bow!
Your outlook helped her see the foe;
You stood like bulwark, bastion, fort;
Her lengthened vision none out short.
Beyond the bounds of human sight
The child perceived Love's endless night.

Hills of Bow, Hills of Bow!
From you she watched the clouds below,
The merry river make its way,
The setting sun, the dawning day,
The frozen fields and hazy earth,
While winter's rest and springtime's birth.

Arbutus pink and berry red,
Her fingers found your mossy bed.
The flower, the bird, the great oak talk;
The breezes play, the high winds stalk.
The wild rose creeps, pine needles fall;
They spoke to her, she loved them all.

Playground, school and testing place!
She heard the call, was clothed with grace.
The law of God—to heal the sick,
To raise the dead and save the quick—
Was native to your granite walls,
And echoed through your forest halls.

O little child on lofty hill!
Methinks I hear you calling still:
Ascend above the mists of fear,
The depths of woe, the pain, the tear.
Come play with me in heavenly light,
Ascend with joy to crown the height—
And this is why we love you so,
O Hills of Bow, Blessed Hills of Bow!

The True Question

Everywhere in life the true question
is not what we gain but what we do.
—Carlyle.

Leadership

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
His truth as opposed to the false
views of leadership can hardly be
better stated than in the Christian
and the Judaic view of the Messiah
or Christ. The Messiah and the Christ
are in a way the same thing, and yet
in a way a completely different thing.
Between the two, indeed, is a gulf
which separates the material from the
spiritual. The Judaic conception of
the Messiah was a great military
leader. A leader under the protection
certainly of Jehovah, but then it must
not be forgotten that Jehovah was the
Lord God Sabaoth, the Lord God of
battles. This Messiah was to restore
to Israel the lost splendors of the age
of David or Solomon. The idea did
not perish with the final fall of
Jerusalem, but was handed down in
the world's folklore to reappear in the
Celtic legend of Arthur, and so to
be continued down to the present day
in an endless stream of prose and
poetry. The Christian concept of the
Christ started where the Judaic con-
cept of the Messiah left off. The
Christ was the spiritual Redeemer of
the world. It was manifested first,
of course, in Jesus the Christ, the
man who preached the Christ, Truth,
to mankind. But inasmuch as the
Christ was the Son of God, the re-
flection of Principle, although Jesus
of Nazareth was the only person to
whom the title can ever be applied,
nevertheless, inasmuch as the spiri-
tual reality of every man is the
image and likeness of God, the Christ
is manifested in every man to the ex-
tent in which the carnal mind is put
off, and the Mind that was in Christ
Jesus becomes discernible.

Now just as the Jews waited in
patient expectation for the coming of
the Messiah who was to lead them to
victory, so the Christian found the
Christ manifested in the son of Mary,
and discovered the meaning of true
leadership in the gospel preached
when Herod reigned at Capernaum,
and Pilate sat in Caesar's seat in
Jerusalem. Real leadership, then, as
Jesus the Christ explained to his fol-
lowers, is to be found only in the
spiritual idea. That was why he
warned the rich young man against
the effort to follow the human Jesus,
insisting to him that "there is none
good but one, that is, God," and that is
why Mrs. Eddy, centuries afterwards,
impressed so earnestly and solemnly
upon her followers, in the words
printed on page 4 of the Message to
The Mother Church for 1902, "I again
repeat, Follow your Leader, only so
far as she follows Christ."

The great difficulty in arriving at a
true definition of leadership lies in
the fact that the concept of the
Messiah or of the Christ has varied
with the materiality or spirituality of
the conceiver. There is a vast differ-
ence between the concept of the
Messiah in the mind of the man who
wrote the cycle of the Servant in the
Book of Isaiah, and that which must
have been held by Caliph. And in the
history of the Christian Church the
view of the Christ has varied in a
measure in the same way. The view
of the primitive church was funda-
mentally different from that of the
Athenian creed. Yet, unquestion-
ably, Christianity is a science. If
that were not so, there could be no
law and no absolute Truth in it. The
writers of the New Testament have
no hesitation in speaking of Truth, of
God as something to be known sci-
entifically. Paul, indeed, in his letter
to the Ephesians, writes, "I will we all
come in the unity of the faith, and
of the scientific knowledge of the Son
of God, unto a perfect man, unto the
measure of the stature of the fulness
of Christ." It is true that the King
James Version translates the Greek
word as knowledge, and not as sci-
entific knowledge, but it is only neces-
sary to refer to the Greek text to
see that the word is not knowledge,
but exact or scientific knowledge.
Paul, then, clearly understood that a
knowledge of the Christ was scientific,
and from this it follows that there
must be an exact or scientific con-
cept of true leadership.

Scientifically speaking, then, leader-
ship can only be demonstrated in the
exact degree in which a man has
learned to follow Principle. Leader-
ship is not the arbitrary clutching at
authority of a Caesar or a Napoleon.
That is the travesty of leadership
which sends the leader and his fol-
lowers to death. True leadership is
the Christ manifested in the individ-
ual's understanding of Principle.
Thus the real leaders of humanity
will be found to be those who have
followed Principle most closely. They
have not, like Napoleon, succeeded in
placing crowns upon their heads, be-
cause their very understanding of
leadership, as spiritual, precluded
such a possibility. That was the very
temptation which Jesus the Christ
overcame when evil took him to the
summit of the mountain and, show-
ing him the kingdoms of the world,
declared that they might be his.
Leadership is essentially service. It
was that which made Christ Jesus so
great a leader; and it was that which
made Mrs. Eddy so great a leader,
after she had come to understand the
meaning of the Christ. Then it was
that she wrote, on page ix of the
Preface to Science and Health, "To-
day, though rejoicing in some pro-
gress, she still finds herself a willing
disciple at the heavenly gate, waiting
for the Mind of Christ."

Christ's idea of service was the
conquering of nations, and the bring-
ing of slaves and plunder to pass be-
fore the eyes of the crowd in a
Roman triumph. Something not alto-
gether unlike that, it is to be sus-
pected, would have been the view of
Caliph, a view founded on the

triumphs of Joshua, of David, or of
Omri. That was not the view of
leadership which Mrs. Eddy learned
from the Gospels. Her view of leader-
ship was the healing of sin, disease,
and death; and this could not be
learned, amidst the roar of the popu-
lace on some Via Sacra, but perhaps
amidst the jeers and insults of the
mob upon the Pavement. Her view of
leadership was not the enforcement

of stones and cyclamen, less brilliantly
light and more northly than the one
we have recently left. And over the
great shapeless ruins, vestiges of
temples, last remains of walls that
were part of churches in the times
of the Crusades, survey the vast and
mournful campaign, marvelling to see
it today so abandoned.

The kind of vast mist with which
the air is filled continues to ob-
scure the sun, which soon will be

out fear and to cleave to it without
mistrust; a peaceable sureness of af-
fection and taste; a gentle straight-
forwardness of action; a kind sincer-
ity of speech—these are the marks of
the simple life. It cometh not with
observation, for it is within you. I
have seen it in a hut. I have seen it
in a palace. And wherever it is found
it is the best prize of the school of
life, the badge of a scholar well-be-
loved of the Master.—Henry Van Dyke.

does something with the minimum of
material equipment, alone, against
odds, for the sake of a true convic-
tion. Materially, the Pilgrims had the
narrowest possible margin. A great
iron screw to prop their beam; a
great iron purpose. . . .
We do well to hold in honor those
who voyage alone through "crosse
winds and fierce storms into desper-
ate and inevitable peril," in the power
of a noble thought. We erect our



A meadow on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, from a photograph by Lillian M. Small

of orthodoxy with pains and penalties,
like the Inquisition, but the bringing
of Truth to the world in the likeness
of the Good Shepherd, carrying, if
necessary, the restless goat. Thus,
in the foreword to the Church Manual,
she wrote, "The Rules and By-Laws
in the Manual of The First Church of
Christ, Scientist, Boston, originated
not in solemn convocation, as in an-
cient Sanhedrim. They were not arbitrary
options nor dictatorial demands,
such as one person might impose on
another. They were impelled by a
power not one's own, were written
at different dates, and as the occa-
sion required." The power not one's
own was, of course, the understanding
of the Christ, and the claim of Mrs.
Eddy to be a leader lay in the fact
that she had been sufficiently obedient
to Principle to show the world once
again how to overcome sorrow, sick-
ness, and sin. It was because her
understanding of the Christ had been
the leader of the movement whilst she
was present on the earth, that she
wrote, on page 34 of "The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mis-
cellany," "What remains to lead on
the centuries and reveal my suc-
cessor, is man in the image and likeness
of the Father-Mother God, man the
generic term for mankind."

Towards Bethlehem

At the fresh morning hour when the
shepherds of Hebron lead out their
flocks to the fields, we are up and
about. The camp struck, we mount
our horses, in the midst of a black sea
of goals and kids that are about to
scatter far and wide over the stony
hillsides.

It is a clear, peaceful morning, frag-
rant with mint and other wild scents.
We make our way absent-mindedly,
having for the moment lost all notion
of locality, towards Bethlehem. The
country resembles certain arid regions
of Provence or of Italy, save for its
thousands of little walls, enclosing
vineyards or slender olive trees. And
then there is this carriage road which
confuses our ideas; we have not had
time since yesterday to become accus-
tomed to it.

Nevertheless, the country little by
little resumes its air of special and
strangely profound melancholy. The
vineyards, the olives, the little walls
have disappeared; nothing now but
brambles and stones, with here and
there stray daffodils and patches of
red anemones and pink cyclamen. The
sky is veiled with a pearly grey mist,
first of all very slight and transpar-
ent, but gradually thickening, so that
the light grows dull. The hour is past
for meeting the tourists who are
"doing" Hebron today, and we encoun-
ter no more than some files of slow-
moving camels, and groups of Arabs
on horseback, handsome and grave,
who exchange salams with us.

Now, nothing but stones; the last of
the brambles have disappeared; a soft
literally consisting of stones, out of
which mighty blocks emerge, now up-
right, now overthrown. And so old is
the land that one can scarcely distin-
guish the real rocks from the debris
of human building.
Ever more desolate, and more soli-
tary, Palestine unfolds itself, infinitely
silent. Except for this excellently
levelled road, we might almost be in
the desert once more—a desert of

no longer visible; it veils distant
things in a strange effacement. The
stony hills, of the same violet-
grey as the sky this morning, fol-
low one another in an ascending
succession, but with rounded sil-
houettes always alike, with softened
outlines in which nothing catches the
eye—as if they were clouds. In the
valleys and on the summits the soil
is alike, a uniform layer of exfoliated
stones spotted with myriads of little
holes, which recall the color and mark-
ing of the bark of cork-trees. And all
around it is the same, under the veil
of this persistent vapor, which thick-
ens from hour to hour. A sky of
pearl-grey and a country of pearl-grey,
without a tree, in the monotony of
which the little huts of the shepherds
and the ruins, very few and far be-
tween, make spots of a more roseate
grey.

Becoming higher still, the mountains
now hold up in a deeper shadow; the
mists of varying transparency sug-
gest them, change their proportions;
a vast silence reigns in this deepest
of these stony valleys, where there is
no sound save the tramp of our
horses.

And all at once, very high in front
of us, on the summit of one of the
most distant of the pearl-grey moun-
tains, appears a little pinkish-grey
town, vague of color and outline, like
a town of dreams, seeming to be al-
most too high up above the low re-
gions in which we are; cubes of rose-
colored stone, with minarets of
mosque and steeples of churches—
and our guide with his indolent Arab
gesture points to it and says: "Beth-
lehem!"—Pierre Loti in "Jerusalem."

To the River Rhone

Thou Royal River, born of sun and
shower
In chambers purple with the Alpine
glow,
Wrapped in the spotless ermine of the
snow
And rocked by tempests!—at the ap-
pointed hour
Forth, like a steel-clad horseman from
a tower,
With clang and clank of harness dost
thou go
To meet thy vassal torrents, that
below
Rush to receive thee and obey thy
power.

And now thou movest in triumph
march,
A king among the rivers! On thy way
A hundred towns await and welcome
thee;
Bridges uplift for thee the stately
arch,
Vineyards encircle thee with garlands
gay,
And fleets attend thy progress to the
sea!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Simplicity

Simplicity, in truth, depends but lit-
tle on external things. It can live in
broadcloth or homespun; it can eat
white bread or black. It is not out-
ward, but inward. A certain open-
ness of mind to learn the daily lessons
of the school of life; a certain will-
ingness of heart to give and to receive
that extra service, that gift, beyond
the strict measure of debt, which
makes friendship possible; a certain
clearness of spirit to perceive the best
in things and people, to love it with-

Wher They Ridd in Safetie

We are glad that the Pilgrims were
"joyful" at the sight of "Cap-Codd."
They decided not to pause there, but
to "staple for ye southward to finde
some place aboute Hudsons river for
their habitation." But they were
turned back by the "dangerous
shoulders and roring breakers," and
were thankful to bear up again along
the Atlantic side of the Cape until
they got into harbor, "wher they ridd
in safetie."

In our intervals of fair weather, we
visited the places where they stopped:
Chatham where they were turned
back, Provincetown where they waded
ashore, Truro where they camped for
the night and explored the Pamet
River, and Corn Hill where they found
"diverse faire Indian baskets filled
with corne." All this country was as
wintry as the Pilgrims found it, with
long streaks of snow caught in the
beach-grass on the tops of the camel-
back dunes. From the crest of one
dune, we watched the sun dropping
over the harbor until it rested on the
water, like a great luminous net-float
drifting off to sea.

Provincetown we saw in a flying
snow-squall, all the marine colors so
loved by the artists softened in the
snowy light, even the strange blue of
a guinea-boat by the fish-wharf. Holly-
hock Lane was only a narrow passag-
eway of frosty stubble, and the sea-
gulls winging over looked ghostly
against the pale sky. The wharves,
the monument, the lighthouse, and the
sails in the harbor were blurred by
the fine flakes that filled the air.

But the snow soon changed to rain,
the equal turned into a northeast
wind, the wind rose to a gale, and Bar-
bara and I decided to see the Atlantic
in a real storm. We went home first
for rubber coats, and then set off down
the road to the ocean side of the Cape.
The wind from the Atlantic goes over
the Pamet valley in one great rush
of invisible swiftness. As you lean
forward against it, you feel that you
must run to hold your own.

It is hard to believe that the May-
flower came cruising over the Atlantic
through just such winds. "In sundrie
of these stormes," says Bradford, "the
winds were so fierce & ye seas so
high, as they could not beare a knots
of sail, but were forced to hull, for
diverse days together." When we
think how the sea can growl around
an ocean-liner now, and then think how
the little Mayflower went hulling for
diverse days in "mighty stormes," we
wonder how it ever got here at all.
And indeed, we are told that at one
time in mid-ocean, when the main
beam of the little craft, buckled, there
was nothing between the passengers
and shipwreck except a certain "great
iron screw ye passengers brought from
Holland which would raise ye beam
to his place." They screwed up the
screw and calked the deck; and though
they knew that "with the working of
ye ship they would not long keep
stanch," they hoped that she might
weather the rest of the voyage if they
did not overpass her with sails.

"So," remarks the Governor with
fine simplicity, "they comitted them-
selves to ye will of God, & resolved to
proceede!"
The whole story of that voyage has
in it the vitality of the wind at sea. It
has also nobility always found when
the human will goes somewhere and

monuments to those who, with discour-
agement and danger and threatened
shipwreck all around them, valiantly
prop up their beam, calk their decks,
commit themselves to the will of God
—and "resolve to pceede."—"Pil-
grim Trails," by Frances Lester
Warner.

Charles Kingsley in America

Dr. Wharton's, Cambridge, Mass.,
February 19, 1874.

"Here is a little haven of rest,
where we arrived last night. Longfel-
low came to dinner, and we dine with
him tonight. Yesterday, in Boston,
dear old Whittier called on me and
we had a most loving and like-minded
talk. He is an old saint. This morn-
ing I have spent chiefly with Asa
Gray and his plants, so that we are in
good company."

"New York was a great rattle, din-
ing, and speculating and being re-
ceived, and so has Boston been; and
the courtesy, and generosity, and com-
pliments would really turn any one's
head who was not as disgusted with
himself, as I always am. The West-
minster lecture is the only one I have
given as yet. Salem was very inter-
esting, being next to Plymouth, the
Pilgrim Fathers' town. People most
intelligent, gentle, and animated. They
gave me a reception supper, with
speeches after, and want us to come
again in the summer to their Field
Naturalist's Club. New England is,
in winter at least, the saddest coun-
try, all brown grass, ice-polished
rocks, sticking up through the cypresses,
cedar scrub, low, swampy shores; an
iron land which only iron people could
have settled in. The people must
have been heroes to make what they
have of it. . . .

New York, March 1, 1874.
". . . We made great friends with
Asa Gray and are going to stay with
him when we return. Moreover, dear
Colonel John Hay, with his beautiful
wife, has been here, and many more,
and here at Boston we have been
seeing all the best people. Mr. Win-
throp was most agreeable, a friend of
the Cranworths, Bunburys, Charles
Howard, and all the Whigs set in En-
gland, and such a fine old gentleman.
Nothing can exceed the courtesy and
hospitality everywhere. . . . On Thurs-
day we are off to Philadelphia, then
Washington, where we have introduc-
tions to the President, etc., and then
back here to these kind friends. From
Professor Botta I am learning a lot of
Italian history and politics, which is
most useful."

Here the streets are full of melting
snow. We had a huge snowstorm on
Wednesday after dreadful cold, and
overhead a sky like Italy or south of
France, and a sun who takes care to
remind us that we are in the latitude
of Rome. . . . As for the people they are
quite charming, and I long to see the
New Englanders again when the hum-
ming birds and mocking birds get
there and the country is less like
Greenland.—Charles Kingsley, His
Letters and Memories" (edited by his
wife).

All Green and Fair

All green and fair the Summer lies,
Just budded from the bud of Spring,
With tender blue of wistful skies,
And winds which softly sing.
—S. C. Woolsey (Susan Coolidge).

The Call

A tribute to the Discoverer of
Christian Science.
By Karl Sutter

Across the strands, across the lands,
across the waste of years—
A Voice called low, a Voice called
sweet, a Voice spoke to our fears.
Kept calling, calling, loud and clear,
Still calling sweet and low—
To follow where the Master trod, tho'
none would hear or go.

Across the years, across the fears,
above the time and tide;
In every age, in every clime, in lands
both far and wide,
That still, small Voice kept calling,
Still calling sweet and clear,
But fell upon unheeding ears and lives
of woe and fear.

O fearful years! O needless fears!
Gone now, despair and dread—
There was an ear to heed and hear, a
life that would be led.
And longing, longing, heard the Voice,
And trusting, found the Way—
Then walking in it, reached the
heights, the heights where dwains
the day.

(When this poem was shown to
Mrs. Eddy, she wrote the following
uplifting and characteristic stanza—
Editor.)

Come, endless day,—no night, no site,
No climbing and no tire—
The ascent made, the burden laid,
Nor yoke, nor tear, nor bier.

M. B. EDDY.

—From the Christian Science Sentinel,
May 19, 1904.

Summer Time in England

It is a cool afternoon in July, and
the shadows are falling eastward on
waving grains and lawns of emerald
velvet. Overhead a few light clouds
are drifting, and the green boughs of
the great elms are gently stirred by a
breeze from the west. Across one of
the more distant fields a flock of
sable rooks—some of them fluttering
and cawing—wings its slow and mel-
ancholy flight. There is the sound of
the whetting of a scythe, and, near
by, the twittering of many birds upon
a cottage roof. On either side of the
country road, which runs like a white
rivulet through banks of green, the
hawthorn hedges are shining, and the
bright sod is spangled with all the
wild flowers of an English summer.
An odour of lime-trees and of new-
mown hay sweetens the air, for miles
and miles around. Far off, on the
horizon's verge, just glimmering
through the haze, rises the imperial
citadel of Windsor. And close at hand
a little child points to a gray spire
peering out of a nest of ivy, and tells
us that this is Stoke Pogis Church—
From "English Rambles," by William
Winter.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mary Baker Eddy

IT HAS frequently been asked, What is true greatness? The answer, surely, is not a very difficult one. Greatness consists in obedience to Principle. Judged by such a standard, the Charlemagnes, the Peters the Great, and the Fredericks the Great, shrivel up to the proportions of great conquerors, great rulers, or great soldiers. Great men none of them were. A famous historian, asking this very question about one of the greatest conquerors, rulers, and soldiers who ever existed, Robert Clive, replies to it by a negative. Clive, he says in effect, was deficient in that moral stamina which is the essential test of greatness. Therefore, with all his greatness, Clive was not a great man. Some day the world, judging with a truer scientific accuracy, will reconsider its judgments on men or women, and on that day it will certainly discover that amongst those to whom the title is due is Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Eddy was a great woman because she was a great leader, a great builder, a great thinker, and in addition to these things lived in an extraordinary obedience to Principle. In a comparatively few years she established a vast religious movement, which in her own time was stretched completely round the world. She gave to this movement a philosophy and a science which showed her to be one of the most independent thinkers who had ever lived, whilst she maintained over it an influence which was never questioned, owing not merely to her extraordinary faculty for inspiring enthusiasm, but to the fact that she held the love of her followers through her own understanding of what really constituted love.

Born exactly a hundred years ago today, the daughter of a New England farmer, whose homestead lay on the crest of the hills which border the valley of the Merrimac, Mary Baker grew up in all the traditions of the Puritan colonists who had come to New England from England and from Scotland. She well knew the influence of ancestry upon the family, and she has pictured, in her own little autobiography, "Retrospection and Introspection," something of the Puritan atmosphere of her childhood days. Amongst these stern yet tender Calvinists, to whom untruth or unfaithfulness was a crime almost equal to godlessness, she gained that intense value for truth which was the very foundation of her later life work. When, therefore, forty-four years later, she met with that accident which, at the time, was regarded as fatal, it was natural to her to turn for healing to the pages of her Bible. And so, lying on her bed, at Swampscott, she gained that first perception of Christian Science upon which she was to found the great movement which has made her name known throughout the world.

Never was her indomitable courage shown more clearly than in these days. That she was an original and daring thinker was shown by the manner in which she broke away from men's traditions, and gave to the world a new and yet old philosophy and science. Old because she claimed nothing for herself, but everything for the Bible from which she took them: new because they had been lost sight of during all the centuries which had passed since they were first preached and practised in Palestine. If invective and ridicule, misrepresentation and slander, could have stayed the flow of Christian Science, it would have been stayed in those days. All the old methods of silencing a new thinker which bigotry and ignorance can conceive of, were resorted to. She met them gently and incisively, frequently half humorously, for she was no believer in the dourness of Puritanism. And so she conquered, not, as she herself would have been the first to say, through any virtue of her own, but simply because to attack Truth is always to kick against the pricks. The human mind, however, seems to be unable to learn this. It is as ready to persecute today as when Nero ruled in Rome, or Nebuchadnezzar sat on the throne of Babylon.

What Mrs. Eddy taught, and what aroused the real antagonism against her, was that the sick could be healed today as they were healed in the first century. When future generations look back to the derision which Christian churches poured out on such a gospel, they will be shocked and astonished. That the natural scientist should have opposed her was perhaps natural. Natural science, when it approaches the deep question of causation, is a bundle of guesses steeped in materialism. But the natural scientist can be just as bigoted as the theologian or the doctor. He has scoffed at the Berkeleys just as the theologian has been enraged by the Luthers, or the doctors by the Hahnemanns. The history of the world is the history of the persecuted turned persecutors, yet the persecutors never seem to know when the change is overwhelming them.

Mrs. Eddy gained strength by these attacks, and, like a second Joshua, led the Christian Science forces deeper into the promised land after every struggle. She had every reason for confidence, for she saw the absolute failure of her opponents to stop the growth of the movement. Every day new churches were springing up in new countries, every day the volume of literature put out by her Publishing House was showering itself over a larger field, every day the healing of the sick, by spiritual means, was being shown to be an eternal Science. And so it came about that, in the year of 1908, the eighty-seventh year of her physical life, she astonished not only the world, but even her own followers, by founding The Christian Science Monitor. That Mrs. Eddy's idea was to establish a world paper goes without saying. It was impossible for Mrs. Eddy to think in less terms than those of humanity. She knew that the truth she had rediscovered was meant for all mankind, and to her all mankind was ever one family. The story of the building of The Christian Science Monitor is a romance in itself. Difficulties which seemed insuperable melted out of its way. Never was Mrs. Eddy's power of leadership more wonderfully displayed, for, during those days,

those working with her learned how faith might remove mountains, and that no matter what demands she might make she, at all events, had always seen the way to their fulfillment.

Thus Mrs. Eddy built the Christian Science movement, a house founded upon a rock. The power that can shake it does not exist, because it is founded upon Principle. She taught the dominating fact that Principle was Love, and those who depart from this miss the very heart of her teaching. The physical healing of Christian Science remains today, as she has said, the least part of it. It is rather an object lesson of the omnipotence of Principle than an end in itself. In the half century during which it has already existed, it has raised millions of people, not merely from beds of sickness, but from the depths of misery, of despair, and of sin. A better sentence in which to describe her work could not be found than that sentence in which the labors of a great architect have been commemorated. "Reader, if you would see his monument, look around you," only, in her case, the inscription instead of being carved on the walls of a cathedral must be written on the walls of the world.

Belgium and the English Language

ONE of the most interesting language movements of recent times is undoubtedly that now in progress in Belgium, where an effort is being made to secure unity of tongue throughout the country by substituting English for the French, Flemish, and German languages which are the present mediums of speech. For making such a change as this Belgium is peculiarly well situated. In most countries, language is a great rallying point, and, for many centuries, amongst the oppressed peoples of eastern and southeastern Europe, it was about the only indication of the survival of nationhood. In more than one instance, notably in the case of the Southern Slavs and the Tzechs, the survival and revival of a national tongue and literature formed the basis of that great liberation movement which, during the past few years, has achieved so much.

The Belgians, however, although amongst the oldest people in Europe, have no separate national history to look back upon throughout the centuries, whilst they have existed as a nation, in modern times, less than a hundred years. Now it is true that, during those hundred years, the language question has often been acute. Until 1898, French was the only official language of the country, but, in that year, after a struggle lasting considerably over half a century, Flemish secured a position of complete equality with French, and is today the officially recognized tongue of about 40 per cent of the population. The war, however, has produced many changes of sentiment. For one thing, large numbers of Belgians took refuge in England, where they remained four and five years. They have now returned to Belgium, many of them speaking English fluently, and, wrenched free, it cannot be doubted, from many traditions and old allegiances. In addition to this, thousands of British troops sojourned in Belgium during the war, as they did, together with the Americans, throughout northern France. The result was, as it always is, in the case of the English language, that the Belgians and the French learned English. No doubt the British and the American troops made valiant efforts to learn French, and many of them, with the help of the large number of French classes organized for soldiers, succeeded. But, in the time of war, it was the same as it ever is in the time of peace, the Frenchman or the Belgian insisted on speaking English, no matter how much the British soldier or the American soldier desired to speak French.

The influential society which has been formed in Belgium for the purpose of promoting the idea of English as a national language finds, therefore, a people which has already overcome many initial difficulties in a movement to this end. The new society is convinced that English is to be the world tongue of the future. Therefore, it aims, not only to relieve Belgium of the handicap of three languages, but, by adopting English in their place, to plant Belgium securely in the van of progress, not only in the world of commerce, but, after a time, most surely, in the world of letters also.

Christian Ideals in Industry

TOWARD the end of 1919, a number of business men met together in London for the purpose of considering the relation of Christianity to commerce and industry. Much interest was aroused by the conference. It was followed by several others and, subsequently, a provisional committee was appointed charged with the task of formulating the views expressed at these meetings into a memorandum of record and a program of work. The undertaking was not an easy one. Many different views and shades of opinion had to be taken into consideration and given due weight, but the result, as was to be expected where so much good will was brought to bear on the matter in hand and so great a desire was abroad to reach an understanding, was surprisingly effective, as it was surprisingly simple. Toward the end of last year, there was finally drawn up and circulated to a large number of business men, a list of tenets which may be summarized in the statement that the governing motive and regulative law of all industry and commerce should be service of the community, and that any competition should be subordinated to that service.

The next step was the assembling of a great conference, in the Central Hall, Westminster, to inaugurate the new movement as a national movement and to proclaim its purpose, namely, "to rally men of good will engaged in the administration of industry, commerce and the professions for the application of Christian principles to industrial, commercial and professional life." This conference was held a few weeks ago, and was addressed by Lord Robert Cecil and by other men prominent in the world of business and politics.

To Lord Robert Cecil the task must have been a peculiarly grateful one. Few men have labored more earnestly for peace, in the fullest sense of that word, during the past few years, than has Lord Robert. Whatever view may be held of the League of Nations, as at present constituted, Lord Robert Cecil's work in behalf of the ideal which the League embodies will long be remembered, not only because of its single-minded devotion to the

broad end aimed at, but because of his steady refusal to lower the ideal in order to satisfy political expediency. And so at the conference in London, Lord Robert, who has been steadily advocating, for some time past, the most practical industrial policy, based upon the admission of Labor to a share in all forms of industrial management and control, did not hesitate to give first place to the ideals upon which all such constructive effort must be based. "Business is business," Lord Robert Cecil insisted, was a destroying maxim, if ever there was one, and its application had largely dehumanized business. Humanity, consideration for others, had been ruled out in favor of profitable and successful business, and all this, he insisted, pointed strongly to the need for a new standpoint. The one hope was a return to Christian ideals, and at the root of these ideals lay cooperation for the common good.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting along the same lines, but the most remarkable thing about the gathering was the fact that it showed itself, in the end, willing to take its stand on an even higher level than many of the speakers had ventured to advocate. In the end, the demand was formulated for the frank abandonment of the "good business argument" in favor of "the application of spiritual principles" to all action. There is something decidedly epoch-marking in such an affirmation and confession of faith.

The Status of the American Indian

IN BEHALF of the American Indians it has been frequently argued that they should either be recognized as citizens of the United States or be allowed to continue their tribal regulations without interference. Since the second status is not compatible with the first, the acceptance of such a decision as that of the United States District Court at Rochester, New York, that it has no jurisdiction to interfere in tribal matters or to reverse the decisions of Indian courts in such matters, is especially interesting. Likewise the claims of the Sioux Indians in respect to the Black Hills country show a disposition, for the present, on the part of the Indians to demand what they consider to be their tribal rights as long as they are not accorded full citizenship. Of course, this concept of the rights of the Indians as independent tribes, living in friendship among the citizens of the United States, by no means precludes the seeking of complete citizenship as the opportunity arises.

The attitude of the United States so far toward the dispossessed Indians may well be expressed in Lord Bryce's question concerning the Indians of South America, "Why confer free self-governing institutions on a people unfit to comprehend or use them?" To the Indians themselves, whose ancestors were accustomed to get along very well under a reasonably free tribal form of government, the question doubtless seems arrogant. They can point out many who already participate in the government of the democracy who are obviously far less fitted than the average Indian, not to speak of the educated one, to comprehend their privileges. The fact is that neither the United States nor any other nation is entirely and consistently a democracy in the broadest sense of the term. Those who have succeeded in making the laws have usually been reluctant to extend the full rights of the democracy to all.

Yet justice to those Indians who are thoroughly capable of intelligent participation in the affairs of government requires that there be either some provision for full citizenship for them or some equitable status without citizenship. The paternal attitude of the United States toward them has involved much injustice as well as justifiable care. Even the reservation system, with its schools, has all too often been administered without the wisdom that is essential to an educational system. The theory that the Indians are a dull, backward race of people has many times led to the appointment of dull politicians to look after their interests on the reservations. The thinking Indians are to be encouraged, therefore, in their demands for some just settlement of their status. What constitutes justice for them cannot be decided merely on the basis of precedents, usages within a nation ordinarily, or even international usage, but must be determined by a wise synthesis of the facts. There may be difficulties in the way of recognizing the Indians as independent people, subject in their own affairs only to their own regulations, and controlled otherwise by the rules of international procedure; but this is an interesting possibility which deserves consideration such as the courts are now giving it.

Fellowships in Composition

IN THE spring of 1919 announcement was made that prize fellowships in musical composition, resembling those given by the Paris Conservatory under the designation of the Grand Prix de Rome, which would entitle the holders to three years of study, partly in Rome and partly elsewhere, were to be established in the United States by a group of founders. The fellowships were to be awarded to young musicians of proved skill and obvious promise as composers, and were to be administered, as for some years fellowships in other branches of art than music have been, by the institution known as the Academy in Rome. The announcement, coming at the time of the peace negotiations, may have impressed the public as the mere flaunting of banners by persons working for the cause of international comity, or the blowing of trumpets by partisans of some national artistic propaganda; and it may have aroused, accordingly, superficial enthusiasm rather than serious interest. And yet the bulletin of two years ago, as issued from the New York headquarters of the Academy in Rome, could hardly have been more explicit in its wording:

"When the music department has been founded by the Academy, it is planned to select from the most promising composers three young men to whom a scholarship will be awarded, who will have a three years' residence in Rome." And details were added about the young men having access to the finest musical libraries of the world, about their being put in close relationship with European composers, and about their being supervised in their studies by a competent director.

But whether the project of 1919 was meant to help to bring about friendliness between the United States and the countries of Europe or not, and whether it was

intended to mold American music after the traditions of particular races and peoples or not, it seems likely to be realized, inasmuch as word has lately been given out that Frederick A. Juilliard has pledged \$50,000, and that other persons have contributed smaller sums toward the \$300,000 fund required for a three-fellowship program. Granted, then, that the fellowships are soon to be a fact, all considerations but educational ones must be subsidiary; and the chief question at issue will be whether a three-year privilege of study at Rome and at other capitals of Europe will have the hoped-for effect of transforming young American musicians into first-class composers. Now those who approve the idea of the fellowships must argue principally from the example of the Grand Prix de Rome, which has been open to competition in Paris since 1803. They will maintain that if the fellowships do for the United States in the next 118 years what that institution has done for France in the last 118, it will have accomplished all that could be desired. Whereupon we ask how many French composers of the highest rank have been holders of the Grand Prix de Rome, and find that the number has been comparatively small. At the same time we find that if we count all the beneficiaries of the prize from French musical history, we give up a large proportion of the best works composed in France in the middle and late decades of the nineteenth century and in the first decade of the twentieth. To mention a half dozen men of the front line, there are Berlioz, Thomas, Gounod, Massenet, Debussy, and Charpentier; and to mention an equal number of the second, there are Hérold, Massé, Paladilhe, Hûe, and Leroux. To note, however, the names of the majority of the winners is to write a list of honorable professors, ardent theorists, and diligent seekers after an expression that, in spite of all efforts, remained elusive.

So, while the product of the holders of the Grand Prix de Rome may fairly be described as sufficient in the long run to make the musical reputation of a nation, it can scarcely be called the 100 per cent which is the professed goal of much American endeavor in fields other than artistic. Further, as to what the recipients of the French prize have done, anybody looking up the matter in the musical dictionaries will discover that a long time elapsed from the year when the prize was first offered until anything important happened. Few of the early holders became musicians of high influence. If, therefore, the fellows of the Academy in Rome are equally slow of achievement, there exists the possibility of a waiting period of 25 years before that ideal known as results, which recently has been held of prime moment in the commercial and professional careers of American men and women, is attained.

Editorial Notes

THERE is a dour Scottish newspaper man who deserves a pension, but whom no one has yet convinced that he should apply for one. This doubtless is because, first, he is a Scot, and second, because he is a practical patriot. Some of the American senators who for four days made speeches before empty galleries in an empty chamber over the doomed bonus bill, prompted often, it would seem, merely by a desire to make political capital from the measure, apparently have less patriotism than that Scot, or the soldiers they declare they would serve. The resolute speech of Senator Borah will strike fire in the heart of many a young man who did not enter the American Army with a thought of reward. Senator Borah said, speaking of the soldiers, "I venture to predict that the great majority of them would be against any measure that bars the way to normal industrial and business conditions." This seems to be a truth so evident as to make certain senators' efforts at explanation, and even palliation of their votes for recommitment, a trifle pathetic. Hearty agreement will greet Mr. Borah's additional remark. "Here in the Senate," he says, "we are inclined, I feel, to underestimate the intelligence and the patriotism of the mass of the American people."

THERE was evidence of real newspaper fraternity in the participation of President Harding's chief election antagonist with other fellow editors in making a gift to the President. The gift was described in the press as a high-backed "editorial chair." It seems as if a group of 600 editors, if anybody, ought to know what should be thus characterized. As a fact, however, it is a safe guess that correspondents visiting the White House study soon will glance about to see what sort of thing so highly approved an editorial chair may be. For there is quite a general impression in journalistic circles that most American editors thus far have wielded their influence from almost any sort of chair found handy, provided it has not interfered with their freedom. It is somehow hard to imagine a newspaper editor in a high-backed chair, but perhaps Mr. Harding can use one, now that he has to bear only presidential responsibilities.

THERE was something peculiarly felicitous about the message which William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, sent to the English-Speaking Union on the occasion of his resigning from the presidency of its American branch. After insisting that the work of the union was never so important as now, and declaring that the peace of the world depended largely upon a good understanding between the United States and the British Commonwealth, Mr. Taft went on to express a fervent hope for the success of the forthcoming conference on disarmament. "May it be the beginning," he said, "of a great world movement to lessen the swords and increase the plows."

VISITORS from America to London this year are struck with the improvements in the dress of the man in the street, not the Piccadilly or Park Lane type, but the average man one meets in the tube or the streetbuses. This has not escaped the notice of the English people themselves. It is seldom that a shabby or untidy-looking man is seen, there is a decided smartening up, a careful interest taken in dress. Ways that were exclusive to one class before the war are now common property, and with them go an easy courtesy which makes things run smoothly.